

A lattice approach to the conformal $\text{OSp}(2S + 2|2S)$ supercoset sigma model. Part II: The boundary spectrum.

Constantin Candu⁽¹⁾ and Hubert Saleur^(1,2)

*Service de Physique Théorique, CEA Saclay,
Gif Sur Yvette, 91191, France⁽¹⁾*

*Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southern California
Los Angeles, CA 90089, USA⁽²⁾*

Abstract

We consider the partition function of the boundary $\text{OSp}(2S + 2|2S)$ coset sigma model on an annulus, based on the lattice regularization introduced in the companion paper. Using results for the action of $\text{OSp}(2S + 2|2S)$ and $B_L(2)$ on the corresponding spin chain, as well as mini-superspace and small g_σ^2 calculations, we conjecture the full spectrum and set of degeneracies on the entire critical line. Potential relationship with the $\text{OSp}(2S + 2|2S)$ Gross-Neveu model is also discussed.

1 Introduction

This paper relies heavily on the results of its companion [1]. In the latter work, we have defined a lattice model which, we argued, is in the universality class of the $\text{OSp}(2S + 2|2S)$ coset sigma model, and carefully studied the decomposition of the Hilbert space of the corresponding quantum spin chain $V^{\otimes L}$ under the action of the supergroup $\text{OSp}(2S + 2|2S)$ and its non-semisimple commutant $B_L(2)$. We shall now use these results to obtain information on the boundary spectrum of the model.

The paper is organized as follows. In section 2, various easily obtained results in the continuum limit are collected. Section 3 deals with the weak coupling limit in the bulk. Subsection 3.1 tackles the minisuperspace analysis, subsection 3.2 defines and studies the small coupling expansion around $g_\sigma^2 = 0$, subsection 3.3 discusses the exact structure of the theory as $g_\sigma^2 \rightarrow 0$ and subsection 3.4 compares our perturbative approach with the one of Wegner formally extended to the OSp case. Section 4 exploits the algebraic structures of the lattice model elucidated in the first paper to formulate two essential conjectures about the boundary spectrum. Section 5 presents thorough numerical checks of these conjectures. Section 6 discusses potential relationship with the OSp Gross Neveu models and our third conjecture. Section 7 contains our conclusions.

All notations are consistent with those in [1]. In addition, some of the new notations introduced in what follows are:

- $2\pi g = g_\sigma^2$, coupling constant of the sigma model
- Vir_B the chiral algebra obtained from the Brauer algebra in the continuum limit

2 Some immediate results for boundary partition functions in the continuum limit

2.1 The periodic partition function

As discussed at the end of section 2 in [1], the periodic partition function of the $\text{OSp}(2S + 2|2S)$ model on the annulus is obtained by calculating the supertrace of the appropriate power of the transfer matrix, which translates geometrically by giving to all non contractible loops a weight two. This partition function is thus *identical* with the one of the 6 vertex model. The continuum limit is well known to be described by a free compactified boson with Dirichlet boundary conditions on either sides of the annulus. This bosonic degree of freedom comes from the interpretation of the 6 vertex model as

a solid on solid model with height variables dual to the arrows. It is traditional to write the action for this boson $\tilde{\varphi}$ as:

$$S = \frac{g}{4\pi} \int d^2x (\partial_\mu \tilde{\varphi})^2 \quad (2.1)$$

with $\tilde{\varphi}$ quantized on a circle of circumference 2π . Standard results show the relation between the coupling constant g and the anisotropy parameter of the lattice model:

$$\Delta = \cos \pi g \quad (2.2)$$

so the case $\Delta = -1$ corresponds $g = 1$ and $\Delta \rightarrow 1$ to $g \rightarrow 0$. The continuum limit of the partition function is then

$$\tilde{Z}_{DD} = \frac{1}{\eta} \sum_j q^{gj^2} \quad (2.3)$$

where j is integer for a lattice of even width, and j is half an odd integer for a lattice of odd width. We have introduced the modular parameter $q = e^{2\pi i \tau}$ to describe the annulus where $\tau = \frac{iT}{2L}$, L is the transverse length (so the hamiltonian or transfer matrix act on the space $V^{\otimes L}$) and $1/T$ is the length in imaginary time (this T must not be confused with the transfer matrix, also denoted by the same letter in what follows). η is the usual Dedekind function

$$\eta(\tau) = q^{1/24} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^n). \quad (2.4)$$

We note however that the loop partition function for the $\text{OSp}(2S + 2|2S)$ model coincides with Neumann boundary conditions in terms of the orthosymplectic vector field (Dirichlet boundary conditions would turn into loops having open ends on the boundary). Therefore, the correspondence with the sigma model is best understood by turning to the dual of the field $\tilde{\varphi}$ whose action is

$$S = \frac{1}{4\pi g} \int d^2x (\partial_\mu \varphi)^2 \quad (2.5)$$

The partition function (2.3) can then be reinterpreted as the partition function with Neumann boundary conditions

$$Z_{NN} = \frac{1}{\eta} \sum_j q^{gj^2} \quad (2.6)$$

The identity of the partition function of the $\text{OSp}(2S + 2|2S)$ model and of the free boson in this case can of course be directly demonstrated at the level of the field theory. Indeed, the functional integral over the fundamental $\text{OSp}(2S + 2|2S)$ fields $\phi^i(\tau, \sigma)$ can be formally evaluated by using an integral representation for the constraint $\delta(J_{ij}\phi^i\phi^j - 1)$. This leaves one with $2S + 2$ identical bosonic, and $2S$ identical fermionic integrals, which cancel against each other, leaving two bosonic integrals. The constraint can then be reintegrated, leading to the action

$$A = \frac{1}{2g_\sigma^2} \int d^2x [(\partial_\mu \phi^1)^2 + (\partial_\mu \phi^2)^2], \quad (\phi^1)^2 + (\phi^2)^2 = 1 \quad (2.7)$$

From this we identify the Coulomb gas coupling

$$2\pi g = g_\sigma^2 \quad (2.8)$$

and $\phi^1 = \cos \varphi$, $\phi^2 = \sin \varphi$.

2.2 The twisted partition function

In sec. 3.1 of [1] we have defined for the spin chain $V^{\otimes L}$ a, so called, quasiperiodic partition function depending on a supermatrix $D \in \text{OSp}(2S + 2|2S)$ encoding the set of all possible boundary conditions.

Let us call *twisted* the subset of boundary conditions such that $\text{sdet } D = -1$. The simplest twisted boundary condition is of the form

$$\phi^1(\tau, \sigma + r) = \phi^2(\tau, \sigma), \quad \phi^2(\tau, \sigma + r) = \phi^1(\tau, \sigma), \quad \phi^i(\tau, \sigma + r) = \phi^i(\tau, \sigma), \quad i \neq 1, 2 \quad (2.9)$$

and the supermatrix D encoding it is in fact the reflection ρ described in [1].

The twisted boundary condition in eq. (2.9) defines a twisted partition function Z^{tw} which can be easily computed in the path integral formalism. This, again leads to the cancellation of $2S$ bosonic integrals against the fermionic ones leaving the fields $\phi^{1,2}$. After a simple rotation by $\pi/2$ in the space $\phi^{1,2}$ one can see that the twisted boundary conditions in eq. (2.9) are equivalent to antiperiodic boundary conditions for the field φ itself. The partition function for the compactified boson φ is therefore:

$$Z^{\text{tw}} = [\det (-\Delta_{DA})]^{-1/2}$$

where Δ_{DA} is the Laplacian with Dirichlet boundary conditions in space and antiperiodic boundary conditions in (imaginary) time direction:

$$Z^{\text{tw}} = \sqrt{\frac{2\eta(\tau)}{\theta_2(\tau)}} = \frac{\eta(\tau)}{\eta(2\tau)} = q^{-1/24} \frac{1}{\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 + q^n)} = q^{-1/24} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^{2n-1}). \quad (2.10)$$

Note that this partition function is independent of w , ie of the weight of the intersections.

The fermionic fields in eq. (2.9) are periodic. One can as well consider antiperiodic boundary conditions for fermions. Therefore we shall distinguish between the periodic and antiperiodic twisted partition functions, the one in eq. (2.10) being periodic.

In the discrete loop model picture, imposing either periodic or antiperiodic twisted boundary conditions amounts to giving a weight 0 to the loops winding the annulus an odd number of times. The difference resides in choosing 2 or $\tilde{N} := 4S + 2$ for the loops winding the annulus an even (nonzero) number of times.

2.3 The case $w = 0$

In the case $w = 0$, loops do not intersect and the partition function can be easily computed. Noncontractible loops can wind only once around the system and get a weight \tilde{N} for (anti)periodic boundary conditions for bosons(fermions). The partition function can be written as

$$Z = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} D_j \frac{q^{j^2} - q^{(j+1)^2}}{\eta(\tau)} \quad (2.11)$$

for an even lattice, while for an odd lattice, the sum runs j half an odd integer (and thus adding odd and even widths gives the same sum for j half integer). Here,

$$D_j = \frac{\sinh(2j+1)\alpha}{\sinh \alpha} \quad (2.12)$$

and α is determined through $D_{1/2} = \tilde{N}$ ($= 4S + 2$), the dimension of the fundamental. We then find the number of $(1, 0)$ fields to be $D_1 = 1 + 2 \cosh 2\alpha = \tilde{N}^2 - 1$, a result indicating the underlying $\text{SU}(2S + 2|2S)$ symmetry. Note that $D_1 = D_{\text{adj}} + \frac{\tilde{N}^2}{2}$. The total number of $h = 1$ fields in the open boundary partition function is thus the sum of the number of currents and $\frac{\tilde{N}^2}{2}$ additional primary fields in the rank 2 symmetric $\text{SU}(2S + 2|2S)$ tensor.

Note that the partition function for even lattice can also be written as

$$Z = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (D_j - D_{j-1}) \frac{q^{j^2}}{\eta(\tau)} \quad (2.13)$$

with $D_{-1} := 0$. Evaluating the difference of the two dimensions leads to the simple formula:

$$Z = \frac{1}{\eta(\tau)} \theta_3 \left(\frac{i\alpha}{\pi}, 2\tau \right). \quad (2.14)$$

The modular transform immediately follows:

$$Z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\eta\left(-\frac{1}{\tau}\right)} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{q}^{(n+i\alpha/\pi)^2/4} \quad (2.15)$$

where $\tilde{q} = e^{-2\pi i \frac{1}{\tau}}$ and exhibits complex exponents. These complex exponents can be traced back to the complex electric charges in the free boson theory (2.7) necessary to give non contractible loops a weight greater than two. It is not clear of course that the modular transform of the modified partition function should have a useful meaning in the sigma model CFT: antiperiodic boundary conditions for fermions in the space direction do not have to be included for consistency of the model (unlike say, for the Majorana fermions of the Ising model).

There is yet another way of obtaining the partition function in eq. (2.11) at $w = 0$ if one knows: i) the trace of the transfer matrix restricted to an irrep of the Temperley Lieb algebra and ii) the decomposition of representations of $B_L(2)$ into irreps of the Temperley Lieb algebra. According to sec. 4.1 of [1], the partition function with most general boundary conditions (encoded in the matrix D) can be written in the form

$$Z_D = \text{str}_{V^{\otimes L}} T^\beta D^{\otimes L} = \sum_{\lambda} sc_{\lambda}(D) \chi'_{\lambda}(T^\beta),$$

where $\lambda \vdash L - 2k$, $k = 0, 1, \dots$, $sc_{\lambda}(D)$ are $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ generalized symmetric functions and χ'_{λ} is the character of the standard $B_L(2)$ representation $\Delta_L(\lambda)$. On the other hand, according to the discussion in sec. 5.2 of [1], the standard module $\Delta_L(\lambda)$, $\lambda \vdash m = L - 2k$ decomposes into a direct sum of irreps $D_L(m + 2l)$ of the Temperley Lieb algebra as

$$\Delta_L(\lambda) \simeq \bigoplus_{l=0}^k f_{\lambda} n(m, m + 2l) D_L(m + 2l)$$

where f_{λ} is the number of standard Young tableaux of shape λ and $n(m, l)$ are multiplicities. If c_j is the character of the Temperley Lieb irrep $D_L(2j)$ in the limit $L \rightarrow \infty$, then according to [3] (this is discussed in more details below)

$$c_j(T^\beta(w = 0)) = \frac{q^{j^2} - q^{(j+1)^2}}{\eta(\tau)}$$

and, therefore, in the continuum limit the partition function of the dense intersecting loop model at $w = 0$ becomes

$$Z(D) = \sum_{j \in \frac{\mathbb{N}}{2}} \left[\sum_{m=2j, 2j-2, \dots} \left(\sum_{\lambda \vdash m} f_{\lambda} sc_{\lambda}(D) \right) n(m, 2j) \right] \frac{q^{j^2} - q^{(j+1)^2}}{\eta(\tau)}. \quad (2.16)$$

In simple terms, huge degeneracies appear at this point. Indeed, since loop crossings are not allowed ($w = 0$), different operators corresponding to different symmetries of the non contractible lines now become identical.

3 Weak coupling results for the bulk theory

3.1 Minisuperspace on the superphere $\text{OSp}(2S + 2|2S)/\text{OSp}(2S + 1|2S)$

The limit where $g_{\sigma} \rightarrow 0$ of the bulk spectrum can be analyzed using a minisuperspace approximation. Such a strategy has proved extremely successful in recent analysis of WZW models on supergroups in particular [4, 5].

Indeed, consider the sigma model on a cylinder of circumference r or, equivalently, at temperature $T = \frac{1}{r}$. Doing a Wick rotation transforms the space into a basic circle $\sigma \equiv \sigma + r$, while the imaginary time runs to infinity along the axis of the cylinder. At small r - ie large temperature - it is reasonable to neglect the fluctuations of the fields in the transverse direction, and replace the fields $\phi^i(\sigma, \tau)$ by $\phi^i(\tau)$.

To be more precise, let us describe the problem in a hamiltonian formalism. In general, one has to deal with wave functions Ψ which are functions of the field configuration at a given time (or imaginary time), $\Psi[\phi^i(\sigma)]$. In the minisuperspace limit, these become functions of the σ independent approximation of the fields, ie *functions on the target space itself*. If the sigma model of interest is a model on a (super)group, the wavefunctions become functions on that (super)group. The hamiltonian becomes a differential operator on these functions.

To see how this works and fix notations, consider briefly the $O(2)$ action

$$A = \frac{1}{2g_\sigma^2} \int d^2x [(\partial_\mu \phi^1)^2 + (\partial_\mu \phi^2)^2] = \frac{1}{4\pi g} \int d^2x (\partial_\mu \varphi)^2 \quad (3.1)$$

with φ the angle of the vector ϕ , quantized on a circle of circumference 2π . The minisuperspace approximation should be valid in the limit of g large. This corresponds to small temperatures in the XY model, ie the limit where the free floating vortex operators are strongly irrelevant.

So, in the minisuperspace approximation, the action in eq. (3.1)

$$A = \frac{1}{2g_\sigma^2} \int d\tau \dot{\varphi}^2$$

yields the quantised hamiltonian

$$H = \frac{g_\sigma^2 T}{2} \Pi^2 = -\frac{g_\sigma^2 T}{2} \hat{\Delta}_1.$$

Here Π is the canonical momentum associated with φ , the equal time commutator is $[\Pi, \varphi] = 1/i$ and $\hat{\Delta}_1 = d^2/d\varphi^2$ is the Laplacian on the circle. The hamiltonian H has eigenfunctions $\Psi_n(\phi) = e^{ni\varphi}$ with eigenenergies $E_n = g_\sigma^2 T n^2/2$. Again, this approximation should become good when g_σ^2 is large, so these dimensions are small and accumulate near the ground state.

On the other hand, H reads, in the Virasoro formalism

$$H = 2\pi T \left(L_0 + \bar{L}_0 - \frac{c}{12} \right).$$

The spectrum is thus, from the exact solution,

$$E = 2\pi T \left(\frac{e^2 g_\sigma^2}{4\pi} + \frac{\pi}{g_\sigma^2} m^2 - \frac{1}{12} \right) \quad (3.2)$$

and coincides in the limit g_σ^2 small with the one obtained in the minisuperspace limit indeed. Note that the central charge being a contribution of order $O(1)$ to the spectrum should not be visible in the minisuperspace approximation.

Let us now apply these ideas to the simplest non trivial model of our series, namely the supersphere $S^{3|2}$. We shall not dwell here on the subtleties related to rigorous definition of the supersphere as a supermanifold in the sense of mathematicians. Instead, we prefer to define it directly as the coset space $S^{3|2} := \text{OSp}(4|2)/\text{OSp}(3|2)$.

To be more specific let us fix some notations. Let B_L be some Grassman algebra with a large enough number of generators L . Consider the linear space $\mathbb{C}^{4|2}$ over B composed of points X , which can be parametrized by four even coordinates $X^i = x^i \in B$, $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$ and two odd coordinates $X^\alpha = \eta^\alpha \in B$, $\alpha = 1', 2'$.

$\mathbb{C}^{4|2}$ becomes a supereuclidian linear space $E^{4|2}$ if we endow it with a scalar product which is defined as follows: for two points $X, Y \in \mathbb{C}^{4|2}$ with coordinates x^i, η^α and, respectively, y^i, ξ^α put

$$X \cdot Y = X^p J_{pq} Y^q = x^i J_{ij} y^j + \eta^\alpha J_{\alpha\beta} \xi^\beta = \sum_{i=0}^3 x^i y^i + \eta_1 \xi_2 - \eta_2 \xi_1,$$

where $p, q = 0, 1, 2, 3, 1', 2'$. To distinguish between even and odd components we introduce the grading function $|\cdot|$ which is zero evaluated on even indices and one on the odd ones, e.g. $|i| = 0, |\alpha| = 1$.

It is then natural to associate to each $X \in E^{4|2}$ a point X^* in the dual space by the usual index lowering procedure $X_p = X^q J_{qp}$ in such a way that the scalar product $X \cdot Y$ becomes $X^*(Y) = X_p Y^p$ and to each endomorphism M of $E^{4|2}$ the dual(transpose) M^* by the correspondence $Y = MX \Rightarrow Y^* = X^* M^*$. In matrix components $(M^*)_q^p = M_q^p (-1)^{|q||p|}$.

An element of $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ is an element of $\text{End } E^{4|2}$ orthogonal with respect to the scalar product in eq. (3.1), that is in matrix notations

$$M^* M = I. \quad (3.3)$$

Note that, so defined, the supergroup $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ is noncompact because it contains as a subgroup the group $\text{Sp}(2) \simeq \text{SL}(2)$ of transformation of η^α only.

The supergroup $\text{OSp}(3|2)$ is then realized as the subgroup of $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ stabilizing the line x^0 . Therefore, a point on $S^{3|2}$ has coordinates of the form $X^p = M^p_0$ for some $M \in \text{OSp}(4|2)$. One can see from eq. (3.3) that the coordinates of the points $X \in S^{3|2}$ satisfy the equation

$$X_p X^p = \sum_{i=0}^3 (x^i)^2 + 2\eta^1 \eta^2 = 1, \quad (3.4)$$

giving the embedding of $S^{3|2}$ into $E^{4|2}$. The solutions of eq. (3.4) can be parametrized as follows

$$x^i = n^i (1 - \eta^1 \eta^2) \quad (3.5)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^3 (n^i)^2 = 1. \quad (3.6)$$

Note that one can introduce the spherical or Euler angles to parametrize the n^i 's in the same way as for the embedding of S^3 into \mathbb{R}^3 . However, when the body of some component n^i vanishes, that is $b(n^i) = 0$, only the square of the soul of n^i is fixed by eq. (3.6), which is not enough to uniquely determine the soul itself. Therefore, the parametrisation with spherical or Euler angles does not give the full set of solutions when $b(n^i) = 0$ for some i .

The infinitesimal distance element is obviously

$$dX_p dX^p = 2(1 - \eta^1 \eta^2) d\eta_1 d\eta_2 + (1 - 2\eta_1 \eta_2) \sum_{i=0}^3 (dn^i)^2.$$

Solving the constraints for n^i , one can extract the metric tensor g_{ab} on $S^{3|2}$.

Then, in terms of fields n^i, η^α , the $S^{3|2}$ sigma model field theory action

$$A = \frac{1}{2g_\sigma^2} \int d^2 x \left(\sum_{i=0}^3 (\partial_\mu x^i)^2 + 2\partial_\mu \eta^1 \partial_\mu \eta^2 \right) \quad (3.7)$$

becomes

$$A = \frac{1}{2g_\sigma^2} \int d^2 x \left(2(1 - \eta^1 \eta^2) \partial_\mu \eta^1 \partial_\mu \eta^2 + (1 - 2\eta^1 \eta^2) \sum_{i=0}^3 (\partial_\mu n^i)^2 \right). \quad (3.8)$$

The square root of $g = \text{sdet } g_{ab}$ fixes the invariant measure on the supersphere $dS^{3|2} = [(1 - 2\eta_1 \eta_2) d\eta_1 d\eta_2] dS^3$ in the path integral formalism, where dS^3 denotes the invariant measure on the target space S^3 for the fields n^i .

We shall use the isomorphism $f : S^3 \rightarrow SU(2)$ to give a parametrization of (almost) all the sphere S^3 . Thus, if n^i are the coordinates of a point on S^3 , then the corresponding element of $SU(2)$ is $G = f(n^0, n^1, n^2, n^3) = n^0 + \sum_{a=1}^3 \sigma^a n^a$, where σ^a are Pauli matrices.

Next, recall that there is an isomorphism $g : \text{SO}(4) \rightarrow SU(2) \otimes SU(2) / \mathbb{Z}_2$. Thus, if $g(R) = G_L \otimes G_R$ then the action of R on n^i 's can be represented as $f(Rn) = G_L f(n) G_R^\dagger$, where on the right hand side we have a matrix multiplication.

In what follows we shall use the Hopf parametrisation of $SU(2)$, which shall prove more comfortable than the usual parametrisation with Euler angles

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\xi_1} \cos \mu & e^{i\xi_2} \sin \mu \\ -e^{-i\xi_2} \sin \mu & e^{-i\xi_1} \cos \mu \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.9)$$

with $0 \leq b(\mu) \leq \pi/2$ and $0 \leq b(\xi_1), b(\xi_2) < 2\pi$, where $b : B_L \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ denotes the body map. According to the remark made before, the points $b(\mu), b(\xi_1), b(\xi_2) = \pi\mathbb{Z}/2$ are singular for the parametrization in eq. (3.9).

Using the Hopf parametrisation of S^3 we get

$$\sum_{i=0}^3 (\partial_\mu n^i)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} (\partial G^\dagger \partial G) = (\partial \mu)^2 + \cos^2 \mu (\partial \xi_1)^2 + \sin^2 \mu (\partial \xi_2)^2.$$

The classical minisuperspace hamiltonian provided by eq. (3.8) is then

$$H = \frac{g_\sigma^2 T}{2} \left[2(1 + \eta^1 \eta^2) \Pi_{\eta^1} \Pi_{\eta^2} + (1 + 2\eta^1 \eta^2) \left(\Pi_\mu^2 + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \mu} \Pi_{\xi_1}^2 + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \mu} \Pi_{\xi_2}^2 \right) \right]. \quad (3.10)$$

To quantize this hamiltonian one has to write the evolution operator in the path integral formalism and then derive the Schrodinger equation it satisfies by propagating the wave function for an infinitesimal amount of time. A shortcut to the correct final result is the ordering prescription for coordinate and canonical momenta yielding an invariant second order differential operator, that is the Laplace operator on $S^{3|2}$

$$g^{ba} \Pi_a \Pi_b \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \hat{\Pi}_a g^{ba} \sqrt{g} \hat{\Pi}_b. \quad (3.11)$$

For the parametrisation in eq. (3.9) the nonvanishing components of the metric tensor g_{ab} are

$$g_{\mu\mu} = 1 - 2\eta^1 \eta^2, \quad g_{\xi_1 \xi_1} = (1 - 2\eta^1 \eta^2) \cos^2 \mu, \quad g_{\xi_2 \xi_2} = (1 - 2\eta^1 \eta^2) \sin^2 \mu, \quad g_{\eta^1 \eta^2} = (1 - \eta^1 \eta^2). \quad (3.12)$$

According to eqs. (3.11) and (3.12) the quantized hamiltonian becomes ¹

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{T g_\sigma^2}{2} \hat{\Delta}_{3|2} = T g_\sigma^2 \left[-(1 + \eta^1 \eta^2) \partial_{\eta^1} \partial_{\eta^2} + \frac{1}{2} \eta^1 \partial_{\eta^1} + \frac{1}{2} \eta^2 \partial_{\eta^2} + 2(1 + 2\eta^1 \eta^2) \Delta_{SU(2)} \right], \quad (3.13)$$

where $\Delta_{SU(2)}$ is the Laplace operator on $SU(2)$ normalized to have eigenvalues $j(j+1)$ with j integer or half integer

$$\Delta_{SU(2)} := \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \mu^2} + 2 \cot 2\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \mu} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi_1^2} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \mu} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi_2^2}. \quad (3.14)$$

Note that one can get the same quantum hamiltonian starting from the Laplace operator in $E^{4|2}$

$$\Delta_{4|2} := J^{qp} \frac{\partial}{\partial X^p} \frac{\partial}{\partial X^q} \quad (3.15)$$

by first making the change of coordinates

$$X^i = R x^i, \quad X^\alpha = R \eta^\alpha,$$

where $R = \sqrt{X_p X^p}$ and x^i, η^α are as in eq. (3.5,3.6), and then subtracting the radial part

$$\hat{\Delta}_{3|2} = R^2 \left(\Delta_{4|2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial R^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial R} \right).$$

The operator $\hat{\Delta}_{3|2}$ is also the second order Casimir in the regular representation of $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ in the space of functions on $S^{3|2}$.

¹As it is typical for quantum mechanics, this hamiltonian is defined up to an arbitrary constant. This constant has its origin in the arbitrariness of the measure of the regularized path integral.

It is easy to diagonalize \hat{H} by hand. One finds the eigenvalues

$$E_n = 2Tg_\sigma^2 j^2 = \frac{T ag_\sigma^2}{2} n^2 \quad (3.16)$$

where j is the $SU(2)$ spin, $n = 2j$ is the $SU(2)$ Dynkin label.

The eigenfunctions are of four types:

$$(1 - n\eta^1\eta^2)f_{mm'}^j; \quad (1 + n\eta^1\eta^2)f_{mm'}^{j-1}; \quad \eta^1 f_{mm'}^{j-1/2}; \quad \eta^2 f_{mm'}^{j-1/2} \quad (3.17)$$

where the $f_{mm'}^j$ are the $(2j+1)^2$ eigenfunctions of $\Delta_{SU(2)}$ with eigenvalue $j(j+1)$. They form a basis of the left or right regular representation of $SU(2)$.

The dimension of the eigenvalue space is, for $j \geq 1/2$, thus made of $[2(j-1)+1]^2 + (2j+1)^2$ bosons and $2 \times [2(j-1/2)+1]^2$ fermions, leading to a superdimension 2 independent of j , and a dimension of $4n^2 + 2$, $j \geq 1$. In the $j = 0$ case there is only one eigenfunction which is a constant, while in the $j = 1/2$ case there are two fermionic eigenfunctions η^1, η^2 and four bosonic eigenfunctions $(1 - \eta^1\eta^2)G^{ij}$, where G^{ij} are the matrix elements of the $SU(2)$ matrix in eq. (3.9).

The conformal weights in the minisuperspace approximation can be computed by identifying the quantum evolution operator per unit of time $e^{-\hat{H}}$ for a particle moving on $S^{3|2}$ with the transfer matrix $q^{L_0 - \frac{1}{24}} \bar{q}^{\bar{L}_0 - \frac{1}{24}}$ of the field theory sigma model. From eq. (3.16) and the identification $E_n = 4\pi T h_n$ the conformal weights in the minisuperspace approximation will be

$$h_n = \frac{g_\sigma^2 n^2}{8\pi} = \frac{gn^2}{4}.$$

These are exactly the XY conformal weights in eq. (3.2) in the limit $g_\sigma \rightarrow 0$.

Let us point in the end how a similar minisuperspace analysis can be carried out in the case of all supergroups $O\text{Sp}(2S+2|2S)$. The supereuclidian space $E^{2S+2|2S}$ is defined as follows. For the sake of notation, a point in $\mathbb{C}^{2S+2|2S}$ is parametrized by the set of even coordinates $X^i = x^i$, $i = 1, \dots, 2S+2$ and odd coordinates $X^\alpha = \eta^\alpha$, $X^{S'+\alpha} = \bar{\eta}^\alpha$, $\alpha = 1', \dots, S'$. The scalar product between two points $X, Y \in E^{2S+2|2S}$ with coordinates $x^i, \eta^\alpha, \bar{\eta}^\alpha$ and, respectively, $y^i, \xi^\alpha, \bar{\xi}^\alpha$ is set to

$$X \cdot Y = X^p J_{pq} Y^q = x^i J_{ij} y^i + \eta^\alpha J_{\alpha\beta} \xi^\beta = \sum_{i=1}^{2S+2} x^i y^i + \sum_{\alpha=1}^S (\bar{\eta}^\alpha \xi^\alpha - \eta^\alpha \bar{\xi}^\alpha).$$

The Laplacian in $E^{2S+2|2S}$ is defined as in eq. (3.15) and the remarks made above remain valid for the Laplacian $\hat{\Delta}_{2S+1|2S}$ on the superphere $S^{2S+1|2S}$.

The quantised hamiltonian will be $\hat{H} = -\frac{Tg_\sigma^2}{2} \hat{\Delta}_{2S+1|2S}$ and

$$\hat{\Delta}_{2S+1|2S} = \frac{1}{1 - \eta^2} \hat{\Delta}_{2S+1|0} + \Delta_{0|2S} - D_\eta^2, \quad (3.18)$$

where $\eta^2 := J_{\alpha\beta} \eta^\alpha \eta^\beta$, $\Delta_{0|2S} := J^{\alpha\beta} \partial_{\eta^\beta} \partial_{\eta^\alpha}$ and $D_\eta := \eta^\alpha \partial_{\eta^\alpha}$.

We shall search for eigenfunction of the hamiltonian in the functional space $L_2(S^{2S+12S}) := L_2(S^{2S+1}) \otimes \bigwedge(\eta)$, where $\bigwedge(\eta)$ is the Grassman algebra in the generators $\eta^\alpha, \bar{\eta}^\alpha$.

Let $\mathcal{S}(x)$ denote the polynomial algebra in the variables x^i and consider the natural filtration of $\mathcal{S}(x)$, seen as a vector space, by the homogeneous degree of its elements

$$\mathcal{S}(x) \simeq \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{S}^n(x).$$

Counting all monomials of homogeneous degree n is not hard to see that $\dim \mathcal{S}^n(x) = C_{2S+1+n}^n$. Clearly the vector space $\mathcal{S}^n(x)$ provides a $SO(2S+2)$ representation which is equivalent to a totally symmetric tensor of rank n . Let $\mathfrak{H}^n(x) \subset \mathcal{S}^n(x)$ denote the vector subspace of harmonic polynomials. We shall

need the following well known facts

$$\mathfrak{H}^n(x) \simeq S^n(x)/x^2 S^{n-2}(x) \quad (3.19)$$

$$h_0(n) := \dim \mathfrak{H}_{2S+2|0}^n = C_{2S+1+n}^m - C_{2S-1+n}^{m-2}$$

$$L_2(S^{2S+1}) \simeq \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathfrak{H}^n(x) \quad (3.20)$$

$$\hat{\Delta}_{2S+1|0} b_n(x) = -n(n+2S)b_n(x), \quad b_n(x) \in \mathfrak{H}^n(x), \quad X^2 = 1,$$

see [6]. Note that $\hat{\Delta}_{2S+2|0}$ has the same eigenvalues as the $\text{SO}(2S+2)$ second order Casimir evaluated on a traceless symmetric tensor or rank n , while $h_0(n)$ is the number of its independent components. Therefore the $\text{SO}(2S+2)$ representation provided by the vector space $\mathfrak{H}^n(x)$ is equivalent to a traceless symmetric tensor of rank n .

In order to generalize these results for the odd case consider the decomposition

$$\bigwedge(\eta) \simeq \bigoplus_{m=0}^{2S} \bigwedge^m(\eta). \quad (3.21)$$

It is most useful to exploit the fact that $\bigwedge^m(\eta)$ provide a $\text{Sp}(2S)$ representation equivalent to a totally antisymmetric tensor of rank m . It is well known that the representations provided by the action of $\text{Sp}(2S)$ on antisymmetric tensors of rank m and $2S-m$ are equivalent for $m=0, \dots, S$, see [7]. This observation is at the origin of the following isomorphism of vector spaces ²

$$\bigwedge^{2S-m}(\eta) \simeq \eta^{2(S-m)} \bigwedge^m(\eta). \quad (3.22)$$

In particular this means that

$$\dim \eta^{2p} \bigwedge^m(\eta) = \dim \bigwedge^m(\eta) = C_{2S}^m, \quad p=1, \dots, S-m. \quad (3.23)$$

Let $\mathfrak{H}^m(\eta)$ denote the vector space of harmonic polynomials (with respect to the Laplacian $\Delta_{0|2S}$) of homogeneous degree $m \leq S$. Then, using $\dim \eta^2 \bigwedge^{m-2}(\eta) = \dim \bigwedge^{m-2}(\eta)$, $m \leq S$ one can prove exactly as in the case of eq. (3.19) the isomorphism

$$\mathfrak{H}^m(\eta) \simeq \bigwedge^m(\eta) / \eta^2 \bigwedge^{m-2}(\eta)$$

$$h_1(m) := \dim \mathfrak{H}^m(\eta) = C_{2S}^m - C_{2S}^{m-2}.$$

Note that $h_1(m)$ is the number of components of a traceless antisymmetric $\text{Sp}(2S)$ tensor of rank m . Therefore $\mathfrak{H}^m(\eta)$ is an irreducible $\text{Sp}(2S)$ representation. The decomposition of $\text{Sp}(2S)$ antisymmetric tensors into irreps is reflected by the following relation derived from eq. (3.23)

$$\bigwedge^m(\eta) \simeq \mathfrak{H}^m(\eta) \oplus \eta^2 \mathfrak{H}^{m-2}(\eta) \oplus \dots, \quad m \leq S \quad (3.24)$$

Using eqs. (3.21,3.23,3.24) one finally arrives at the analog of eq. (3.20)

$$\bigwedge(\eta) \simeq \bigoplus_{m=0}^S \left(\mathfrak{H}^m(\eta) \oplus \eta^2 \mathfrak{H}^m(\eta) \oplus \dots \oplus \eta^{2(S-m)} \mathfrak{H}^m(\eta) \right) \simeq \sum_{m=0}^S \mathbb{C}[\eta^2] / \eta^{2(S-m)} \otimes \mathfrak{H}^m(\eta), \quad (3.25)$$

where $\mathbb{C}[t]$ is the polynomial algebra over \mathbb{C} in one indeterminate t . The $\text{Sp}(2S)$ second order Casimir in $\bigwedge(\eta)$ regular representation is $\hat{\Delta}_{0|2S} := \eta^2 \Delta_{0|2S} + 2(S+1)D_\eta - D_\eta^2$. One can check that all $\eta^{2p} \mathfrak{H}^m(\eta)$ belong to the same eigenspace of $\hat{\Delta}_{0|2S}$ corresponding to the eigenvalue $-m(m-2S-2)$ and that indeed $\sum_{m=0}^S (S-m+1)(C_{2S}^m - C_{2S}^{m-2}) = 2^{2S}$.

²This is more than an isomorphism of vector spaces, it is actually an isomorphism of $\text{Sp}(2S)$ modules.

Now we are ready to search for the whole set of eigenfunction of \hat{H} . From the remark made above, the Laplacian $\hat{\Delta}_{2S+1|2S}$ is the second order Casimir in the left (or right) regular representation in $L_2(S^{2S+1|2S})$. Therefore, it commutes with the action of $\text{OSp}(2S+2|2S)$. This means that, for an eigenvalue λ of $\hat{\Delta}_{2S+1|2S}$, the eigenvalue subspace $L_\lambda \in L_2(S^{2S+1|2S})$ is $\text{OSp}(2S+2|2S)$ invariant and, consequently, admits a $\text{SO}(2S+2) \times \text{Sp}(2S)$ invariant decomposition of the form ³

$$L_\lambda \simeq \bigoplus_{p,m,n} d_{mn} \mathbb{C}[\eta^2]/\eta^{2(S-m+1)} \otimes \mathfrak{H}^m(\eta) \otimes \mathfrak{H}^n(x), \quad (3.26)$$

where d_{mn} are multiplicities. This being said, the most appropriate ansatz for the eigenfunction of $\hat{\Delta}_{2S+1|2S}$ is

$$F(X) = g(\eta^2) f_m(\eta) b_n(x), \quad f_m(\eta) \in \mathfrak{H}^m(\eta), \quad b_n(x) \in \mathfrak{H}^n(x), \quad X^2 = 1, \quad (3.27)$$

where $g(\eta^2) = \sum_{k=0}^{S-m} g_k \eta^{2k}$. Plugging the ansatz (3.27) into $\hat{\Delta}_{2S+1|2S} F(X) = \lambda F(x)$ one gets a recurrence relation

$$-4(k+1)(S-m-k)g_{k+1} = [(2k+m)^2 + \lambda]g_k + n(n+2S) \sum_{l=0}^k g_l$$

which ends with a polynomial equation of degree $S-m+1$ in λ

$$[(2S-m)^2 + \lambda]g_{S-m} + n(n+2S) \sum_{k=0}^{S-m} g_k = 0$$

with the solutions

$$\lambda_{mn}^p = -(m+n+2p)^2, \quad p = 0, \dots, S-m+1. \quad (3.28)$$

If $p \neq p'$ then $\lambda_{mn}^p \neq \lambda_{mn}^{p'}$. This means that there are no multiplicities in eq. (3.26), that is all $d_{mn} = 1$. We have not succeeded to arrive at a compact analytical form for the coefficients g_k . However, by replacing η^2 with a complex indeterminate t , it is not hard to see that the eigenvalue problem for $g(\eta^2)$ is closely related to a, somewhat more familiar, eigenvalue problem

$$4t(1-t)h''(t) - 4[(m+1)t + S-m]h'(t) - \left[m^2 + \frac{n(n+2S)}{1-t} \right] h(t) = \lambda h(t),$$

which has the same solution for eigenvalues and $h_k = g_k$, $k = 0, \dots, S-m$ if $h(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h_k t^k$.

It is interesting to see how the eigenfunctions $F_{mn}^p(X) = g_{mn}^p(\eta^2) f_m(\eta) b_n(x)$, $X^2 = 1$ corresponding to the same eigenvalue $\lambda = \lambda_{mn}^p$ organize into a $\text{OSp}(2S+2|2S)$ representation. Suppose first that $\lambda = -(S+n)^2$. Then the decomposition (3.26) can be nicely represented in the form below

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & F_{S,n}^0 & & & \\ & & F_{S-1,n+1}^0 & & F_{S-1,n-1}^1 & & \\ & F_{S-2,n+2}^0 & & F_{S-2,n}^1 & & F_{S-2,n-2}^2 & \\ F_{S-3,n+3}^0 & & F_{S-3,n+1}^1 & & F_{S-3,n-1}^2 & & F_{S-3,n-3}^3 \\ & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & \end{array}$$

The eigenfunctions in the same row(column) have the same $\text{Sp}(2S)$ ($\text{SO}(2S+2)$) highest weight, which decreases from top to bottom(left to right).

The eigenfunction $F_{S,n}^0$ at the top has the unique $\text{OSp}(2S+2|2S)$ highest weight in L_λ . In the notations of our previous paper [1] this highest weight is $\Lambda = \delta_1 + \dots + \delta_S + n\epsilon_1$ and is represented by a one row Young tableaux of width $S+n$. The explicit form of the highest weight vector of L_λ is $F_{S,n}^0(X) = \eta^1 \dots \eta^S H[(x^1)^n]$, where $H: \mathfrak{S}^n(x) \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}^n(x)$ is the canonical projection map ⁴. Even more explicitly $H[(x^1)^n] = |x|^n C_n^S(x^1/|x|)$, where C_n^S are Gegenbauer polynomials. Moreover, the value of the second order Casimir in the $\text{OSp}(2S+2|2S)$ irreps $g(\Lambda)$ with highest weight Λ is also $-(n+S)^2$.

³Eqs. (3.20,3.25) are, in fact, module isomorphisms.

⁴We have adopted the convention that $\eta^\alpha(\bar{\eta}^\alpha)$ have weight $\delta_\alpha(-\delta_\alpha)$ and x^1 has the highest $\text{SO}(2S+2)$ weight.

Given that all other $\text{OSp}(2S+2|2S)$ irreps with the same value $-(n+S)^2$ of the Casimir have higher highest weights, we have proved that L_λ is equivalent to $g(\Lambda)$.

When $\lambda = -m^2$, $m \leq S$ the structure of L_λ is the same as in the tableau above, except that the highest weight vector is $F_{m0}^0 = \eta^1 \cdots \eta^m$.

The dimension of L_λ can be computed as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \dim L_\lambda &= \sum_{p=0}^S \sum_q h_1(S-p-2q)[h_0(n+p) + h_0(n-p)] \\ &= \sum_{p=0}^{2S} C_{2S}^p h_0(l-p) = \sum_{p=0}^{2S} C_{2S}^p [C_{2S+1+l-p}^{l-p} - C_{2S-1+l-p}^{l-p-2}] \\ &= \oint \frac{dz}{2\pi i} \sum_{p=0}^{2S} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} C_{2S}^p z^p C_{2S+1+q}^q z^q \left(\frac{1}{z^{l+1}} - \frac{1}{z^{l-1}} \right) \\ &= \oint \frac{dz}{2\pi i} \frac{(1+z)^{2S}}{(1-z)^{2S+2}} \left(\frac{1}{z^{l+1}} - \frac{1}{z^{l-1}} \right) = sc_l(\tilde{I}), \end{aligned}$$

where we have supposed again that $\lambda = -l^2$, $l = n+S$ and \tilde{I} is an even supermatrix which is identity in the $\text{SO}(2S+2)$ sector and minus identity in the $\text{Sp}(2S)$ sector. So, according to the discussion in our previous paper [1] on the generalized $\text{OSp}(2S+2|2S)$ Schur functions sc_μ , we see that $\dim L_\lambda$ is equal to the number of components of a supersymmetric tensor of rank l .

The superdimension of L_λ can be computed in essentially the same way

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sdim } L_\lambda &= \sum_{p=0}^S \sum_q (-1)^{S-p-2q} h_1(S-p-2q)[h_0(n+p) + h_0(n-p)] = \sum_{p=0}^{2S} (-1)^l C_{2S}^p h_0(l-p) \\ &= \oint \frac{dz}{2\pi i} \frac{(1-z)^{2S}}{(1-z)^{2S+2}} \left(\frac{1}{z^{l+1}} - \frac{1}{z^{l-1}} \right) = 2. \end{aligned}$$

Let us end this section with an illustration of how the $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ supersymmetric tensors break down into fields of the form (3.17). This is obvious in the case of the tensor of rank 1. The components of the rank two traceless supersymmetric tensor are

$$\Sigma^{pq} = X^p X^q - \frac{1}{2} J^{pq}.$$

The eight fields $\eta^\alpha f_{m,m'}^{1/2}$ in eq. (3.17) correspond to the fermionic components $\Sigma^{\alpha i} = \eta^\alpha n^i$. The bosonic components Σ^{ij} can also be written in a manifest $\text{SO}(4) \times \text{Sp}(2)$ invariant form

$$\Sigma^{ij} = (1 - 2\eta^1 \eta^2) n^i n^j - \frac{1}{2} \delta^{ij} = (1 - 2\eta^1 \eta^2) \left(n^i n^j - \frac{1}{4} \delta^{ij} \right) - \frac{1}{4} (1 + 2\eta^1 \eta^2) \delta^{ij}.$$

The remaining component $\Sigma^{\alpha\beta} = J^{\beta\alpha}(1 + 2\eta^1 \eta^2)/2$ is not independent because of the vanishing trace condition. The same argument can be repeated in the case of tensors of higher rank. For instance the traceless supersymmetric tensor of rank 3 is of the form

$$\Sigma^{pqr} = X^p X^q X^r - \frac{1}{4} (X^p J^{qr} + (-1)^{|p||q|} X^q J^{pr} + X^r J^{pq}).$$

After some combinatorics one can prove that the nonzero components of the supersymmetric tensor of rank $l = 2j$ can be written in an $\text{SO}(4) \times \text{Sp}(2)$ manifestly invariant way as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma^{i_1 \dots i_{l-2} i_{l-1} i_l} &= (1 - l\eta^1 \eta^2) S^{i_1 \dots i_{l-2} i_{l-1} i_l} - \frac{1 + l\eta^1 \eta^2}{2l(l-1)} (S^{i_1 \dots i_{l-2} i_{l-1} i_l} + \dots) \\ \Sigma^{i_1 \dots i_{l-1} \alpha} &= S^{i_1 \dots i_{l-1} \alpha} \eta^\alpha, \quad \Sigma^{i_1 \dots i_{l-2} \alpha \beta} = -\frac{1 + l\eta^1 \eta^2}{2(l-1)} S^{i_1 \dots i_{l-2} \alpha \beta} J^{\alpha\beta} \end{aligned}$$

where S^{i_1, \dots, i_l} are the traceless $\text{SO}(4)$ tensors of rank l , that is the tensor form of the functions $f_{mm'}^j$.

In conclusion, for all $\text{OSp}(2S+2|2S)$ cases the minisuperspace analysis gives the same spectrum (3.1) with the same supermultiplicities and multiplicities corresponding to totally symmetric tensors.

Unfortunately, in the coset sigma model, there are many interesting fields whose dimensions tend to integers as $g_\sigma \rightarrow 0$. They are not captured by the minisuperspace approximation on the supersphere, which appears thus less useful than in the WZW case. To proceed, we will consider the $g_\sigma \rightarrow 0$ limit from a slightly different point of view.

3.2 Perturbation theory in the $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ sigma model

It is now most useful to recover the minisuperspace result of the previous section from a different point of view, using standard conformal perturbation theory in the limit of small g_σ (for a very useful discussion of perturbation theory in the $\text{O}(2)$ case, see [8]).

To regularize the IR and UV divergences of the theory we use a square lattice of width L , spacing a and a total number of sites \mathcal{N} . Then, one can exponentiate the term coming from the measure and absorb it into the action to get

$$A = \frac{1}{2g_\sigma^2} \int d^2 x \left\{ 2(1 - \eta^1 \eta^2) \partial \eta^1 \partial \eta^2 + (1 - 2\eta^1 \eta^2) [(\partial \mu)^2 + \cos^2 \mu (\partial \xi_1)^2 + \sin^2 \mu (\partial \xi_2)^2] \right. \\ \left. + \frac{2g_\sigma^2}{a^2} [2\eta^1 \eta^2 - \log(\sin \mu \cos \mu)] \right\}. \quad (3.29)$$

The role of the measure term in the effective action is to cancel the tadpole divergences of the theory.

The perturbation theory is performed correctly by rescaling the nonzero modes of the fields

$$\eta^\alpha(x) = \bar{\eta}^\alpha + g_\sigma \hat{\eta}^\alpha(x), \quad \mu(x) = \bar{\mu} + g_\sigma \hat{\mu}(x), \quad \xi_\alpha(x) = \bar{\xi}_\alpha + g_\sigma \hat{\xi}_\alpha(x). \quad (3.30)$$

We shall treat the zero modes nonperturbatively.

In the limit $g_\sigma \rightarrow 0$ all the fields decouple, and we get an action with a pair of symplectic fermions and three bosons

$$A_0 = \frac{1}{2} \int d^2 x \left\{ 2(1 - \bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2) \partial \hat{\eta}^1 \partial \hat{\eta}^2 + (1 - 2\bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2) [(\partial \hat{\mu})^2 + \cos^2 \bar{\mu} (\partial \hat{\xi}_1)^2 + \sin^2 \bar{\mu} (\partial \hat{\xi}_2)^2] \right\} \\ + 2\mathcal{N} \bar{\eta}_1 \bar{\eta}_2 - \mathcal{N} \log(\sin \bar{\mu} \cos \bar{\mu}) \quad (3.31)$$

coupled to the zero modes $\bar{\eta}^1, \bar{\eta}^2$ and $\bar{\mu}$. In the following we separate the zero modes contribution to the path integral measure $[d\eta^1 d\eta^2 d\mu d\xi_1 d\xi_2] = g_\sigma [d\hat{\eta}^1 d\hat{\eta}^2 d\hat{\mu} d\hat{\xi}_1 d\hat{\xi}_2] d\bar{\eta}^1 d\bar{\eta}^2 d\bar{\mu} d\bar{\xi}_1 d\bar{\xi}_2$. Note that one can rescale the dynamical fields

$$\bar{\eta}^\alpha = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2\right) \hat{\eta}^\alpha, \quad \bar{\mu} = (1 - \bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2) \hat{\mu}, \quad \bar{\xi}_1 = \cos \bar{\mu} (1 - \bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2) \hat{\xi}_1, \quad \bar{\xi}_2 = \sin \bar{\mu} (1 - \bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2) \hat{\xi}_2$$

to eliminate all but one of the terms proportional to \mathcal{N} in A_0 coming from the measure. This is because leaving the zero modes nonintegrated is equivalent, in the lattice regularization picture, to fixing the fields in one site of the lattice.

Let us call *partial* the correlation functions computed without integrating the zero modes. For instance the partial propagators are

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \hat{\eta}^1(x) \hat{\eta}^2(y) \rangle_* &= (1 + \bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2) G(x, y) \\ \langle \hat{\mu}(x) \hat{\mu}(y) \rangle_* &= -(1 + 2\bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2) G(x, y) \\ \langle \hat{\xi}_1(x) \hat{\xi}_1(y) \rangle_* &= -\frac{1 + 2\bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2}{\cos^2 \bar{\mu}} G(x, y) \\ \langle \hat{\xi}_2(x) \hat{\xi}_2(y) \rangle_* &= -\frac{1 + 2\bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2}{\sin^2 \bar{\mu}} G(x, y), \end{aligned} \quad (3.32)$$

where

$$G(x, y) = -\frac{1}{V} \sum_{k \neq 0} \frac{e^{ik(x-y)}}{4 - 2 \cos k_1 - 2 \cos k_2} \approx -\frac{1}{V} \sum_{k \neq 0} \frac{e^{ik(x-y)}}{k^2} \approx \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\log \frac{\pi|x-y|}{L} + \gamma \right). \quad (3.33)$$

Here the sum is over all the quantized modes $k \neq 0$ in a box of volume $V = L^2$. We have also used the lattice regularization for

$$\square G(x, y) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow y} -\frac{1}{V} \sum_{k \neq 0} 1 = \frac{1}{V} - \frac{1}{a^2}$$

resulting from eq. (3.33), where $\square = -\partial_\mu \partial_\mu$.

Rescaling the fields as mentioned above one gets the partial partition function

$$Z_*(\bar{\eta}^1, \bar{\eta}^2, \bar{\mu}) \propto g_\sigma (1 - 2\bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2) \sin \bar{\mu} \cos \bar{\mu} \det'^{-1/2} \square \quad (3.34)$$

up to an arbitrary factor coming from the normalization of the path integral measure $[d\hat{\eta}^1 d\hat{\eta}^2 d\hat{\mu} d\hat{\xi}_1 d\hat{\xi}_2]$. Here $\det' \square$ is the regularized determinant of the Laplacian with periodic boundary conditions in both directions. Note the $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ invariant integration measure on $S^{3|2}$ appearing in eq. (3.34). One can choose the arbitrary constant in eq. (3.34) so that the full partition function

$$Z_0 \propto g_\sigma |S^{3|2}| \det'^{-1/2} \square \quad (3.35)$$

is equal to the partition function of a single compactified boson in the limit $g_\sigma \rightarrow 0$. Here $|S^{3|2}| = 4\pi^2$ is the volume of the supersphere $S^{3|2}$. The correlation functions are then computed perturbatively according to the formula

$$\langle O \rangle = \frac{\int d\bar{\eta}^1 d\bar{\eta}^2 d\bar{\mu} d\bar{\xi}_1 d\bar{\xi}_2 (1 - 2\bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2) \sin \bar{\mu} \cos \bar{\mu} \langle O e^{-A_{\text{int}}} \rangle_*}{\int d\bar{\eta}^1 d\bar{\eta}^2 d\bar{\mu} d\bar{\xi}_1 d\bar{\xi}_2 (1 - 2\bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2) \sin \bar{\mu} \cos \bar{\mu} \langle e^{-A_{\text{int}}} \rangle_*} \quad (3.36)$$

by developping in powers of g_σ the term $e^{-A_{\text{int}}}$.

Let us see how these conventions work on the example of the full two point correlation function $\langle \eta^1(x) \eta^2(y) \rangle_0$ in the free field theory with the action A_0 . The eqs. (3.32, 3.34, 3.35) give

$$\langle \bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2 \rangle_0 = \frac{\int d\bar{\eta}^1 d\bar{\eta}^2 (1 - 2\bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2) \bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2}{\int d\bar{\eta}^1 d\bar{\eta}^2 (1 - 2\bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2)} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

and

$$\langle \hat{\eta}^1(x) \hat{\eta}^2(y) \rangle_0 = \frac{\int d\bar{\eta}^1 d\bar{\eta}^2 (1 - 2\bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2) (1 + \bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2) G(x, y)}{\int d\bar{\eta}^1 d\bar{\eta}^2 (1 - 2\bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2)} = \frac{1}{2} G(x, y).$$

Therefore

$$\langle \eta^1(x) \eta^2(y) \rangle_0 = \langle \bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2 \rangle_0 + g_\sigma^2 \langle \hat{\eta}^1(x) \hat{\eta}^2(y) \rangle_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - g_\sigma^2 G(x, y) \right). \quad (3.37)$$

Higher order partial correlation functions can be computed according to the general rule

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \eta^1(x_1) \dots \eta^1(x_n) \eta^2(y_1) \dots \eta^2(y_n) \rangle_* &= -g^{n-1} \bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2 \det \| \ln \eta_{j,j+1}^{i,i+1} \| \\ &+ g^n (1 + n \bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2) \sum_{\pi \in \text{Sym}(n)} \varepsilon(\pi) G(x_1, y_{\pi(1)}) \dots G(x_n, y_{\pi(n)}) \end{aligned} \quad (3.38)$$

where we have set $\eta_{kl}^{ij} = \frac{r_{ik} r_{jl}}{r_{il} r_{jk}}$ and $r_{ij} = |x_i - y_j|$. The lowest order term in eq. (3.38) is typical of symplectic fermions [9, 10] while the second is the usual Wick rule for the dynamical components.

All correlation functions which might be of interest are between products of fundamental fields X^p in different points. Therefore, in partial correlation functions the fields ξ_a , $a = 1, 2$ will always appear in the form

$$\left\langle e^{i\alpha_1 \xi_a(x_1)} \dots e^{i\alpha_n \xi_a(x_n)} \right\rangle_* = e^{i\beta \bar{\xi}_a} \exp \left(\frac{g_\sigma^2}{2 \cos^2 \bar{\mu}} (1 + 2\bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2) \sum_{k,l} \alpha_k \alpha_l G(x_k, x_l) \right) \quad (3.39)$$

where all α 's are integers and by $G(x_k, x_k)$ we mean $G(x_k, x_k + a)$. The integration along the zero mode ξ_a imposes the classical “zero charge” constraint $\beta = \sum \alpha_k = 0$ for the nonvanishing full correlation function. An immediate consequence of the zero charge condition is the dependence of eq. (3.39) only on the regularized propagator $G_{\text{reg}}(x, y) = G(x, y) - G(0, 0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \log \frac{|x-y|}{a}$ independent of the IR cut-off L . Finally, although one has to perform a nontrivial integration for the zero modes $\bar{\eta}^1, \bar{\eta}^2, \bar{\mu}$, the two point function of vertex operators is as usual

$$\left\langle e^{i\alpha\xi_a(x)} e^{-i\alpha\xi_a(y)} \right\rangle_0 = \left| \frac{x-y}{a} \right|^{-g\alpha^2}. \quad (3.40)$$

Indeed, let $c = g_\sigma^2(1 + 2\bar{\eta}^1\bar{\eta}^2)G_{\text{reg}}(x, y)$. Then, making the change of variables $u = 1 + \tan^2 \bar{\mu}$ and integrating by parts one can bring the correlator in eq. (3.40) to the form

$$\frac{1}{2} \int d\bar{\eta}^1 d\bar{\eta}^2 (1 - 2\bar{\eta}^1\bar{\eta}^2) (e^{-c} - c\Gamma(0, c)),$$

where $\Gamma(0, c)$ is the partial gamma function. In order to integrate the fermionic zero modes we develop $\Gamma(0, c)$ around the body of c . Then $c\Gamma(0, b(c))$ shall not contribute to the final result and we are left only with exponentials.

On the other hand the field μ behaves quite differently. The main reason is the fact that μ lives on a segment $0 < b(\bar{\mu}) < \pi/2$ rather than on a circle. The integration of the zero mode $\bar{\mu}$ in the correlation function of multiple vertex operators in μ will generate a factor

$$I(\beta) = \int_{b(0)}^{b(\pi/2)} d\bar{\mu} \sin(2\bar{\mu}) e^{i\beta\bar{\mu}} = \frac{2}{4 - \beta^2} (1 + e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}\beta}).$$

which is zero only for $\beta \in 4\mathbb{Z} + 2, \beta \neq \pm 2$. Therefore, there is no zero charge condition for the correlation functions of vertex operators in the field μ . Moreover, the two point function of a vertex operator is also different from eq. (3.40)

$$\left\langle e^{i\alpha\mu(x)} e^{-i\alpha\mu(y)} \right\rangle_0 = \left(1 + g\alpha^2 \log \frac{|x-y|}{a} \right) \left| \frac{x-y}{a} \right|^{-g\alpha^2},$$

Now, let us perturbate the free action A_0 by the first order

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 = -g_\sigma \int d^2x \left\{ (\bar{\eta}^1\hat{\eta}^2 + \hat{\eta}^1\bar{\eta}^2) \left[\partial\hat{\eta}^1\partial\hat{\eta}^2 + (\partial\hat{\mu})^2 + \cos^2 \bar{\mu}(\partial\hat{\xi}_1)^2 + \sin^2 \bar{\mu}(\partial\hat{\xi}_2)^2 - \frac{2}{a^2} \right] \right. \\ \left. + (1 - 2\bar{\eta}^1\bar{\eta}^2) \sin \bar{\mu} \cos \bar{\mu} \hat{\mu} [(\partial\hat{\xi}_1)^2 - (\partial\hat{\xi}_2)^2] + \frac{2}{a^2} \cot(2\bar{\mu}) \hat{\mu} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (3.41)$$

and second order

$$\begin{aligned} A_2 = -g_\sigma^2 \int d^2x \left\{ \hat{\eta}^1\hat{\eta}^2 \left[\partial\hat{\eta}^1\partial\hat{\eta}^2 + (\partial\hat{\mu})^2 + \cos^2 \bar{\mu}(\partial\hat{\xi}_1)^2 + \sin^2 \bar{\mu}(\partial\hat{\xi}_2)^2 - \frac{2}{a^2} \right] \right. \\ - \sin(2\bar{\mu}) (\bar{\eta}^1\hat{\eta}^2 + \hat{\eta}^1\bar{\eta}^2) \hat{\mu} [(\partial\hat{\xi}_1)^2 - (\partial\hat{\xi}_2)^2] \\ + \frac{1}{2} (1 - 2\bar{\eta}^1\bar{\eta}^2) \cos(2\bar{\mu}) \hat{\mu}^2 [(\partial\hat{\xi}_1)^2 - (\partial\hat{\xi}_2)^2] \\ \left. - \frac{2}{a^2 \sin^2(2\bar{\mu})} \hat{\mu}^2 \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (3.42)$$

interaction term in the action (3.29).

Because the way we compute correlation functions in eq. (3.36) is quite different from the usual approach, it is no use in normal ordering $\exp(-A_{\text{int}})$ in the numerator in order to cancel the perturbative corrections in the denominator. Therefore, we need the corrections to the partition function Z_0 in order to compute perturbatively correlation functions. There is no partial correction to Z_0 to the first order in g_σ , that is $\langle A_1 \rangle_* = 0$. The second order correction is $Z_2 = Z_0 \langle \frac{1}{2}A_1^2 - A_2 \rangle_0$. In view of eq. (3.34), it

is not hard to see that only the first lines in eq. (3.41) and eq. (3.42) contribute to the full correction after the integration of the zero modes $\bar{\eta}^1, \bar{\eta}^2$. Using integrals of the form (3.52)

$$\frac{1}{2} \langle A_1^2 \rangle_0 = \langle A_2 \rangle_0 = \frac{5\mathcal{N} - 3}{2} g_\sigma^2 G(0, 0)$$

and therefore $Z_2 = 0$.

We now have all the necessary ingredients to rederive perturbatively the minisuperspace result of sec. 3.1 and go further in the research of new primary operators and their scaling dimensions.

Let us first illustrate how to perturbatively compute the scaling dimension of the six dimensional $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ multiplet. From eq. (3.37), we see that already in the free field theory A_0 the fields η^α have the right scaling dimension $g/4$. We expect the correction to the order g_σ^2

$$-g_\sigma \langle (\bar{\eta}^1 \hat{\eta}^2(y) + \hat{\eta}^1(x) \bar{\eta}^2) A_1 \rangle_0 + g_\sigma^2 \bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2 \left\langle \frac{1}{2} A_1^2 - A_2 \right\rangle_0 \quad (3.43)$$

to be some constant proportional to $G(0, 0)$. This is indeed the case because the first term in eq. (3.43) vanishes and the two contributions

$$\bar{\eta}^2 \bar{\eta}^2 \left\langle \frac{1}{2} A_1^2 \right\rangle_* = -\frac{1}{4} g_\sigma^2 \bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2 \sin^2(2\bar{\mu}) \left(\frac{1}{\cos^4 \bar{\mu}} + \frac{1}{\sin^4 \bar{\mu}} \right) \left(N - \frac{1}{2} \right) G(0, 0) \quad (3.44)$$

$$\bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2 \langle -A_2 \rangle_* = 2g_\sigma^2 \bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2 \left(-1 + (\mathcal{N} - 1) \cot^2(2\bar{\mu}) + \frac{\mathcal{N}}{\sin^2(2\bar{\mu})} \right) G(0, 0) \quad (3.45)$$

add up to give $-g_\sigma^2 \bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2 G(0, 0)$ and we finally get

$$\langle \eta^1(x) \eta^2(y) \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} (1 - g_\sigma^2 G_{\text{reg}}) + g_\sigma^2 G_0.$$

Let us compute perturbatively the scaling dimension $h = g(l + \frac{1}{2})^2$, for the highest weight component $\eta^1 f_{ll}^l$ of the $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ representation of highest weight $(1, 2l, 2l)$ described in the minisuperspace approach in sec. 3.1. From the property of the tensor product it is clear that

$$f_{\pm l, \pm l}^l(\mu, \xi_1, \xi_2) = f_{\pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mu, \xi_1, \xi_2)^{2l} = e^{\pm i 2l \xi_1} \cos^{2l} \mu.$$

Separating the zero modes one has

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f_{ll}^l[\mu, \xi_1, \xi_2](x) f_{-l, -l}^l[\mu, \xi_1, \xi_2](y) \rangle_* &= \exp \left(-\frac{4l^2 g_\sigma^2}{\cos^2 \bar{\mu}} (1 + 2\bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2) G_{\text{reg}} \right) \times \\ &\times \sum_{r,s=0}^{2l} \binom{2l}{r} \binom{2l}{s} (-1)^{r+s} \cos^{r+s} \bar{\mu} \sin^{4l-r-s} \bar{\mu} \langle \cos^r g_\sigma \hat{\mu} \sin^{2l-r} g_\sigma \hat{\mu} \cos^s g_\sigma \hat{\mu}' \sin^{2l-s} g_\sigma \hat{\mu}' \rangle_*, \end{aligned}$$

where we have introduced the notations $\hat{\mu}, \hat{\mu}'$ for $\hat{\mu}(x), \hat{\mu}(y)$ and G_{reg}, G_0, G for $G_{\text{reg}}(x, y), G(0, 0), G(x, y)$. The remaining correlator can be computed perturbatively by developing in powers of $\hat{\mu}$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f_{ll}^l[\mu, \xi_1, \xi_2](x) f_{-l, -l}^l[\mu, \xi_1, \xi_2](y) \rangle_* &= \exp \left(-\frac{4l^2 g_\sigma^2}{\cos^2 \bar{\mu}} (1 + 2\bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2) G_{\text{reg}} \right) \times \\ &\times \left\{ \cos^{4l} \bar{\mu} [1 + 2l g_\sigma^2 (1 + 2\bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2) G_0] - g_\sigma^2 (1 + 2\bar{\eta}^2 \bar{\eta}^2) \cos^{4l-2} \bar{\mu} \sin^2 \bar{\mu} [2l(2l-1) G_0 + 4l^2 G] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (3.46)$$

To integrate the zero mode $\bar{\mu}$ one has to evaluate to the order a integrals of the type

$$2 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\bar{\mu} \sin \bar{\mu} \cos \bar{\mu} \sin^m \bar{\mu} \cos^n \bar{\mu} \exp \left(-\frac{a}{\cos^2 \bar{\mu}} \right) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2} + 1) \Gamma(\frac{m}{2} + 1)}{\Gamma(\frac{m+n}{2} + 2)} \left[1 - \frac{m+n+2}{n} a \right] + O(a^2) \quad (3.47)$$

which are easily computed by making the change of variables $u = \tan^2 \bar{\mu} + 1$ and then developping in Taylor series. Putting everything together we finally get

$$\langle \eta^1(x) \eta^2(y) f_{ll}^l[\mu, \xi_1, \xi_2](x) f_{-l, -l}^l[\mu, \xi_1, \xi_2](y) \rangle_0 = -\frac{1}{2(2l+1)} [1 - 2lg_\sigma^2 G_0 - g_\sigma^2(2l+1)^2 G_{\text{reg}}], \quad l \geq \frac{1}{2}.$$

Thus, we get the required scaling dimension already in the free theory.

The interaction terms will contribute to the partial correlation function with the term

$$\bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2 \left\langle \frac{A_1^2}{2} - A_2 \right\rangle_* \cos^{4l} \bar{\mu}$$

which gives after the integration of the zero modes the final result for $l \geq \frac{1}{2}$

$$\langle \eta^1(x) \eta^2(y) f_{ll}^l[\mu, \xi_1, \xi_2](x) f_{-l, -l}^l[\mu, \xi_1, \xi_2](y) \rangle = -\frac{1}{2(2l+1)} [1 - g_\sigma^2(2l+1)^2 G_{\text{reg}} - g_\sigma^2(2l+1) G_0]. \quad (3.48)$$

Repeating the same reasoning one can get the following result

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle [1 \mp 2j\eta^1(x)\eta^2(x)] [1 \mp 2j\eta^1(y)\eta^2(y)] f_{l\pm\frac{1}{2}, l\pm\frac{1}{2}}^{l\pm\frac{1}{2}}(x) f_{-l\mp\frac{1}{2}, -l\mp\frac{1}{2}}^{l\pm\frac{1}{2}}(y) \right\rangle = \\ \pm [1 - g_\sigma^2(2l+1)^2 G_{\text{reg}} - (2l+1)g_\sigma^2 G_0] \end{aligned} \quad (3.49)$$

for the correlation functions between the highest and lowest weight components of the remaining $\text{SO}(4) \times \text{SL}(2)$ multiplets of the $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ representation of highest weight $(1, 2l, 2l)$. When $j = 1$ and the choice of the sign in eq. (3.49) is minus, the factor 2 of $g_\sigma^2 G_0$ has to be corrected to 4 because of the singularity in the gamma functions in eq. (3.47).

The perturbation theory in this section applies also to correlation functions between fields with derivatives. We give below two examples of such computations, which will be used later in sec. 3.4 where we conjecture the scaling dimension of the most general fields.

Let us compute first the anomalous dimension of the field

$$\eta^1 D_1 \hat{\eta}^1 \dots D_m \hat{\eta}^1 \bar{D}_1 \hat{\eta}^1 \dots \bar{D}_n \hat{\eta}^1 \quad (3.50)$$

where D_i, \bar{D}_j are holomorphic and antiholomorphic derivations of arbitrary order. Although we switched to holomorphic and antiholomorphic coordinates we do not consider the fundamental fields to be either purely holomorphic or purely antiholomorphic. The field in eq. (3.50) is clearly a highest weight state for a $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ irrep of highest weight $\lambda = 1^{m+n+1}$ appearing in the fusion of the (super)antisymmetric tensor of shape λ .

In the free theory, the partial two point correlation function for the field in eq. (3.50) is

$$\langle \eta^1 D_1 \hat{\eta}^1 \dots \bar{D}_n \hat{\eta}^1 \eta^2 ' D_1 \hat{\eta}^2 ' \dots \bar{D}_n \hat{\eta}^2 ' \rangle_* = (-1)^{n+m} \left(\bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2 + g_\sigma^2 [1 + (n+m+1) \bar{\eta}^2 \bar{\eta}^2] G \right) \Gamma_0 \quad (3.51)$$

where $\Gamma_0 := \langle D_1 \hat{\eta}^1 \dots \bar{D}_n \hat{\eta}^1 D_1 \hat{\eta}^2 ' \dots \bar{D}_n \hat{\eta}^2 ' \rangle$. With the help of integrals of the type

$$\int_x \partial_\mu G(x_1, x) \partial_\mu G(x_2, x) G(x_3, x) = \frac{1}{2} (G_{13} G_{23} - G_{12} G_{23} - G_{12} G_{13}) + \frac{1}{32\pi^3} \quad (3.52)$$

it is possible to show that the correction to the 2-point function

$$-g_\sigma^2 \bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2 \int_x \langle D_1 \hat{\eta}^1 \dots \bar{D}_n \hat{\eta}^1 D_1 \hat{\eta}^2 ' \dots \bar{D}_n \hat{\eta}^2 ' (\hat{\eta}^1 \hat{\eta}^2(x) + \hat{\eta}^1(x) \hat{\eta}^2(x) ') : \partial_\mu \hat{\eta}^1(x) \partial_\mu \hat{\eta}^2(x) : \rangle_*$$

coming from the perturbation $-A_1$ and susceptible to generate terms proportional to G , in fact, does not. Obviously neither does $\frac{A_2^2}{2}$. On the other hand, the perturbation $-A_2$ induces a correction

$$g_\sigma^2 (-1)^{n+m} \bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2 \int_x \langle D_1 \hat{\eta}^1 \dots \bar{D}_n \hat{\eta}^1 D_1 \hat{\eta}^2 ' \dots \bar{D}_n \hat{\eta}^2 ' : \hat{\eta}^1(x) \hat{\eta}^2(x) \partial_\mu \hat{\eta}^1(x) \partial_\mu \hat{\eta}^2(x) : \rangle_* \quad (3.53)$$

which with the help of integrals of the type

$$\int_x \partial G(x_1, x) \bar{\partial} G(x_1, x) \partial G(x_2, x) \bar{\partial} G(x_2, x) = \frac{1}{(4\pi)^3 r_{12}^2} \log \frac{r_{12}^2}{2a^2}, \quad a \ll r_{12}$$

is shown to yield the only relevant contribution

$$2nm g_\sigma^2 G(-1)^{n+m} \bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2 \Gamma_0. \quad (3.54)$$

It is very important to notice that this contribution exists only if we consider both holomorphic and antiholomorphic derivatives in eq. (3.50). Adding up eqs. (3.51, 3.54) we get an anomalous dimension

$$-\frac{g}{4}(2nm + n + m - 1) \quad (3.55)$$

for the field in eq. (3.50). It is somewhat disturbing to observe that this expression is not the Casimir of the $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ antisymmetric representation $\lambda = 1^{n+m+1}$ except $m = n = 0$ and $m = 0, n = 1$ or $m = 1, n = 0$.

It is not difficult to generalize the above calculus to find the anomalous dimension of the more general field

$$\eta^1 D_1 \hat{\eta}^1 \dots D_m \hat{\eta}^1 \bar{D}_1 \hat{\eta}^1 \dots \bar{D}_n \hat{\eta}^1 P_l(\cos 2\mu), \quad l \in \mathbb{N} \quad (3.56)$$

which is a components of the $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ irrep $\lambda = (2l+1)1^{m+n}$ appearing in the fusion of the tensor of shape λ . In order to eliminate the problem of computing complicate integrals with factors $\exp \frac{-a}{\cos^2 \mu}$, generated by the fields ξ_1, ξ_2 , we have chosen the component $f_{00}^l[\cos \mu, \xi_1, \xi_2] = P_l(\cos 2\mu)$, where $P_l(\cos 2\mu)$ are the Legendre polynomials. The latter obey the composition formula

$$P_l[\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)] = \sum_{k=-l}^l P_l^k(\cos \theta_1) P_l^{-k}(\cos \theta_2),$$

with associate Legendre functions $P_l^k(\cos \theta)$, see [6]. It can be used to get

$$P_l(\cos 2\mu) = P_l(\cos 2\bar{\mu}) + 2g_\sigma P_l^1(\cos 2\bar{\mu})\hat{\mu} + \mathcal{O}(g_\sigma^2 \hat{\mu}^2).$$

useful in computing the partial 2-point function for the field in eq. (3.56) in the free theory

$$(-1)^{n+m} \left(\bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2 P_l(\cos 2\bar{\mu})^2 + g_\sigma^2 [1 + (n+m+1)\bar{\eta}^2 \bar{\eta}^2] P_l(\cos 2\bar{\mu})^2 G - 4g_\sigma^2 \bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2 P_l^1(\cos 2\bar{\mu})^2 G \right) \Gamma_0. \quad (3.57)$$

With the help of the calculations leading to eq. (3.54), we easily get

$$2nm g_\sigma^2 G(-1)^{n+m} \bar{\eta}^1 \bar{\eta}^2 P_l(\cos 2\bar{\mu})^2 \Gamma_0 \quad (3.58)$$

for the perturbative correction containing terms proportional to G . Finally, adding up eq. (3.57, 3.58) we get, after the integration of the zero modes, the anomalous dimension

$$\frac{g}{4} [4l(l+1) + 1 - 2nm - n - m]. \quad (3.59)$$

for the field in eq. (3.56). Notice that for $m = n = 0$ eq. (3.59) gives, as required, the scaling dimension for symmetric tensors.

3.3 The structure of the theory as $g_\sigma^2 \rightarrow 0$

The content of the theory as $g_\sigma^2 \rightarrow 0$ can easily be found: a similar discussion was carried out years ago in the context of sigma models in dimension $2 < d < 4$ by Lang and Rühl in particular [11]. It is most convenient for this to think of a lattice regularization of the sigma model. The basic field $\phi^i(x)$ is in the vector representation and has dimension zero in the limit $g_\sigma^2 \rightarrow 0$. Composite fields are obtained by

inserting basic fields at neighbouring points on the lattice and sending the cut-off to zero, generating in this way combinations of derivatives contracted into various ways. If one wishes to avoid derivatives (and thus obtain fields with vanishing weight as $g_\sigma^2 \rightarrow 0$), one can only build totally symmetric tensors: this is the content of the minisuperspace result. Any kind of antisymmetrization requires, to obtain a non vanishing field, to take a derivative and gives rise to a conformal weight of the form $\mathbb{N} + O(g_\sigma^2)$, and thus an integer as $g_\sigma^2 \rightarrow 0$. For instance, for the 1^2 representation, one needs to consider quantities such as $\phi^i(x)\phi^j(y) - \phi^j(x)\phi^i(y)$. Of course, as $x \rightarrow y$, these combinations all disappear to leading order. A non zero contribution is obtained by considering derivatives, ie $\phi^i\partial_\mu\phi^j - \phi^j\partial_\mu\phi^i$ (in this case, a component of the current), whose dimensions do not vanish in the limit $g_\sigma \rightarrow 0$. To zero order in g_σ^2 , the dimensions of the other fields are obtained by elementary algebra. For instance, *lowest* dimensional highest weight field in the totally antisymmetric representations 1^p is of the form $\bar{\eta}^1\partial\bar{\eta}^1\bar{\partial}\bar{\eta}^1\ldots\partial^{l-1}\bar{\eta}^1\bar{\partial}^{l-1}\bar{\eta}^1$ if $p = 2l - 1$ and has an extra $\partial^l\bar{\eta}^1$ or $\bar{\partial}^l\bar{\eta}^1$ if $p = 2l$. Thus, its dimension is $h_{1^p} = \lfloor \frac{p^2}{4} \rfloor$, where $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$ denotes the integer part. In general, to the Young diagram λ we can associate a traceless tensor composed of Young symmetrized products of ϕ^i in distinct points. After fusion the components of this tensor become fields of dimension

$$h_\lambda(g_\sigma^2 = 0) = \sum_{i=1}^{\lambda_1} \left\lfloor \frac{\lambda_i'^2}{4} \right\rfloor,$$

where λ_i' is the length of column i of λ . If the Young diagram λ represents the $\text{osp}(4|2)$ highest weight $\Lambda = b\epsilon_1 + a_2\epsilon_2 + a_3\epsilon_3$ then

$$h_\Lambda^{min}(g_\sigma^2 = 0) = \left\lfloor \frac{b^2}{4} \right\rfloor + \frac{|a_2 - a_3|}{2} \quad (3.60)$$

will be the lowest possible dimension of a field in the $\text{osp}(4|2)$ irrep Λ .

Obviously, given the same Young diagram λ , one can either use the derivatives of ϕ^i in order to build $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ tensor fields of higher dimension or one can multiply the previous fields with $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ scalars, e.g. $\partial_\mu\phi \cdot \partial_\mu\phi$. In this way the energy momentum tensor is a $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ scalar field based on the Young tableau \emptyset , the $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ currents - on 1^2 etc.

In order to enumerate all the fields in a given $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ irreps λ , with the above tensor technique, one has to know what are the irreducible summands of tensor representations. We shall be able to bypass this problem in sec. 4.2 using the generalized symmetric function sc_λ introduced in [1].

3.4 Perturbation theory revisited

Using tensor techniques to carefully organize the space of states of the $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ sigma model, it is certainly possible to extend the perturbative approach of sec. 3.2 to compute the anomalous dimension, at order g_σ^2 , of arbitrary scaling fields.

However, instead of doing so it is most inspiring at this stage to recall the calculations made years ago in the context of $O(N)$ sphere sigma models. Most of these calculations have been done using renormalisation group techniques after the regularization of the theory in $2 + \epsilon$ dimensions. For instance, the dimensions of symmetric tensors (which we obtained through the minisuperspace or perturbation theory) can be extracted from a paper of Brézin, Zinn-Justin and Le Guillou [12]. Their calculation was extended to the most general case of fields involving derivatives in a seminal work by Wegner [13]. In the latter reference, the most general fields are written in the form

$$T_{\{i\}\{k\}\{m\}\{u\},\{j\}\{l\}\{n\}\{v\}}^{\{p\}} = t_{i_1\ldots i_{r_+}, j_1\ldots j_{r_-}}^{p_1\ldots p_r} \prod_{\alpha=1}^{s_0} (\partial^{k_\alpha}\phi \cdot \bar{\partial}^{l_\alpha}\phi) \prod_{\alpha=1}^{s_+} (\partial^{m_\alpha}\phi \cdot \bar{\partial}^{n_\alpha}\phi) \prod_{\alpha=1}^{s_-} (\bar{\partial}^{u_\alpha}\phi \cdot \bar{\partial}^{v_\alpha}\phi). \quad (3.61)$$

Here $t_{i_1\ldots i_{r_+}, j_1\ldots j_{r_-}}^{p_1\ldots p_r}$ is a *traceless* tensor of rank $r = r_0 + r_+ + r_-$ with r_0 underived fields ϕ^{p_β} , r_+ derived fields $\partial^{i_\alpha}\phi^{p_\beta}$ and r_- derived fields $\bar{\partial}^{j_\alpha}\phi^{p_\beta}$. In [13] Wegner claims that the tensor in eq. (3.61) has a well defined scaling dimension if it is of shape $\lambda \vdash r$ with respect to the indices $\{p\}$, of shape $\mu \vdash s_0 + r_+$ with respect to $\{i, k\}$ and of shape $\nu \vdash s_0 + r_-$ with respect to $\{j, l\}$. Its anomalous dimension is then

$$\frac{g}{4} [(N-1)r + 2(N-2)(s_+ + s_-) + 2\xi(\lambda) - 2\xi(\mu) - 2\xi(\nu)], \quad (3.62)$$

where ξ is a function defined on partitions equal to

$$\xi(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \lambda_i (\lambda_i - 2i + 1).$$

Eq. (3.62) applies to arbitrary partitions λ, μ, ν and has a nontrivial content even when the corresponding $O(N)$ scaling fields in eq. (3.61) vanish identically, that is $\lambda'_1 + \lambda'_2 > N$. Given that both $O(N)$ and $OSp(R|2S)$ groups leave invariant a certain symmetric scalar product, which plays a similar role in their representation theory, and that this product defines the action of both sigma models it is natural to expect that Wegner's construction (3.61) of scaling fields and computation of scaling dimensions applies to $OSp(R|2S)$ sigma models if we let $N = R - 2S$ in eq. (3.62).

Let now $N = 2$ and consider $\lambda = (2l + 1)1^{m+n}$, $\mu = 1^m$, $\nu = 1^n$, $s_+ = s_- = 0$. Clearly there are no $O(2)$ tensors characterized by such $\lambda, \mu, \nu, s_+, s_-$ if $m + n > 1$ and $l > 0$ or $m + n > 2$ and $l = 0$. Nonetheless, the construction (3.61) yields a nonvanishing $OSp(4|2)$ tensor for the specified values of $\lambda, \mu, \nu, s_+, s_-$ and its anomalous dimension (3.59) is indeed in agreement with eq. (3.62). It is hard to believe that the previous example is a mere coincidence and very tempting to conjecture that all nonvanishing $OSp(4|2)$ tensor scaling fields are of the form (3.61) and that their anomalous dimensions are given by Wegner's formula with $N = 2$. However, we believe that eq. (3.62) cannot *always* be right, even in the case of $O(N)$ models. For instance, if $N = 2$, $s_0 = s_+ = s_- = 0$ and t_{\dots} is a traceless symmetric tensor of rank $l > 0$ then clearly this field is a descendant of the vertex operators $e^{\pm i l \varphi}$ of dimension $h = gl^2/4$, which is different from eq. (3.62). It may be that the reason why eq. (3.62) is not always correct originates in the fact that zero modes of transversal coordinates $\pi_\alpha, \alpha = 1, \dots, N - 1$ are neglected when considering a $O(N)$ sigma model action of the form

$$A = \frac{1}{2g_\sigma^2} \int_x \partial \pi_\alpha \left(\delta_{\alpha\beta} + \frac{\pi_\alpha \pi_\beta}{1 - \pi_\gamma \pi_\gamma} \right) \partial \pi_\beta, \quad \phi = (\pi^1, \dots, \pi^{N-1}, \sigma = \sqrt{1 - \pi_\alpha \pi_\alpha})$$

and using the free propagator $\langle \pi_\alpha(x) \pi_\beta(y) \rangle_0 = -g_\sigma^2 G(x, y)$ in perturbation theory. The deficiency of such an approach is already obvious when comparing the propagator $\langle \phi^a(x) \phi^b(y) \rangle$ at the critical point either in $2 + \epsilon$ dimensions and arbitrary N or in two dimensions and $N = 2$, to the canonical form it must have in a conformal field theory. The correct way to proceed would be to make a separation of the zero modes in $\pi^\alpha(x)$ and then a rescaling of dynamical components as in eq. (3.30). However, it is easy to understand that this error does not affect the computation of $O(N)$ scalar correlation functions and, therefore, the computation of anomalous dimensions for the scalar fields. For instance $\langle (\phi(x) \phi(y)) \rangle = 1 - g_\sigma^2 (N - 1) G(x, y) + \dots$ in the approach above.

Thus, the result of [13] referring to the locality of $O(N)$ scalars

$$(\partial^m \phi \cdot \partial^n \phi), \quad (\bar{\partial}^u \phi \cdot \bar{\partial}^v \phi) \quad (3.63)$$

when $N = 2$ must be correct. In eq. (3.62) we see that multiplication by such factors do not change the anomalous dimension of a field. On the other hand, $O(N)$ scalars mixing $\partial, \bar{\partial}$

$$\prod_\alpha (\partial^{k_\alpha} \phi \cdot \partial^{l_\alpha} \phi) \quad (3.64)$$

might have, according to [13], nonvanishing anomalous dimension when $N = 2$. The simplest of nonlocal scalar fields is of dimension $h = 4 - g$ and has the form

$$N(\partial \phi \cdot \bar{\partial} \phi)^2 - 2(\partial \phi \cdot \partial \phi)(\bar{\partial} \phi \cdot \bar{\partial} \phi). \quad (3.65)$$

It vanishes identically when $N = 2$, as expected, because all scalar fields in the $O(2)$ sigma model are local. In fact, in the $O(2)$ sigma model all the descendants of a vertex operator are created by taking derivatives of it and multiplying with scalars of the type eqs. (3.63, 3.64). For the $OSp(4|2)$ sigma model, the field in eq. (3.65) does no longer vanish. Therefore, the way descendants fields are created in the conformal field theory of the $OSp(4|2)$ sigma model might be quite different. In particular the anomalous dimension of a field would not depend only on the Casimir.

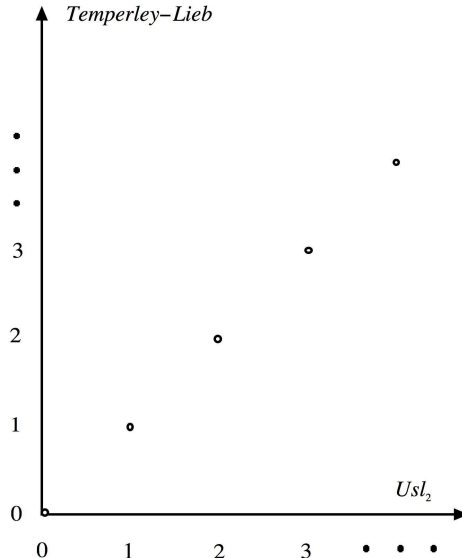


Figure 1: In the XXX case the decomposition of the spin chain in terms of representations of $SU(2)$ and its commutant leads to a series of unconnected dots.

Without discussing this much further, it is time to stress that while we have been so far discussing corrections to the bulk spectrum, what we are really interested in is the spectrum of the boundary theory. It is likely that the boundary conditions corresponding to our lattice model are Neumann boundary conditions in *all* directions. Note that this is a different situation from the case of WZW models where the WZW term prevents, in string theory terms, the existence of branes that fill the entire background [14, 15]. Here, we have one set of branes that seems to fill the whole coset - more work devoted to boundary conditions in conformal sigma models would be required to clarify this situation entirely. It is in particular not clear at this stage how to use bulk formulas for anomalous dimensions in the boundary case, apart from the case of symmetric representations: couplings of ∂ and $\bar{\partial}$ derivatives might have to be considered. We will leave this approach here and rely instead on the lattice analysis.

4 Lattice approach to boundary $OSp(4|2)$ sigma model

4.1 Block structure

We remind the reader of the most important conclusion in the first paper: the space $V^{\otimes L}$ on which the quantum hamiltonian acts can be decomposed, for any L , into a series of blocks. To understand, in more physical terms the meaning of these blocks, imagine first to study instead the XXX spin chain. The space $[\mathbb{C}^2]^{\otimes L}$ decomposes then as a sum of irreducible $SU(2)$ representations times irreducible representations of the Temperley Lieb algebra $T_L(1)$. These representations can be indexed by a single label, the spin j which we will take integer, corresponding to L even. A graphical representation of the space decomposition is given in figure 1.

In the scaling limit, each representation of $T_L(q)$ is argued in [3] to give rise to an irreducible representation of the Virasoro algebra. Though this statement is not proved at the level of the full action of the algebras, it is well established at least for the trace of q^{L_0} . The trace over the $T_L(q)$ irreps $D_L(2j)$ reads thus

$$\text{Tr}_{D_L(2j)} q^{L_0 - c/24} = \frac{q^{j^2} - q^{(j+1)^2}}{\eta(\tau)}$$

Meanwhile, in the continuum limit, modes of the current algebra connect the different $D_L(2j)$ repre-

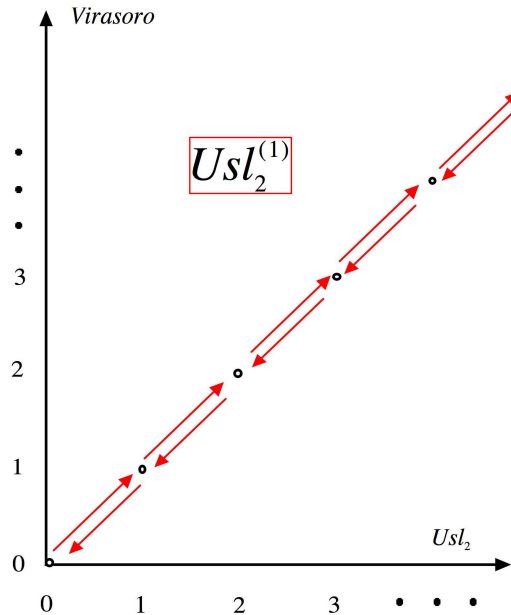


Figure 2: In the XXX case the dots from figure 1 get connected through action of the KM algebra.

sentations, giving the Kac Moody character at level one:

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (2j+1) \text{Tr}_{D_L(2j)} q^{L_0 - c/24} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2}}{\eta(\tau)}$$

This is illustrated as well on figure 2.

The two important things to stress here are that the spin chain decomposes as a direct sum of irreducibles of $SU(2)$ and its commutant, and that in the continuum limit a Kac Moody symmetry arises.

Now for models such as ours, no Kac Moody symmetry is expected. The Noether theorem holds, currents are conserved (at least in the bulk), and must give rise to a multiplet in the adjoint with conformal weights $(h, \bar{h}) = (1, 0)$ and another one with $(0, 1)$. But the detailed OPE's of the currents cannot obey the usual current algebra relations, as this would imply the presence of a Kac Moody symmetry in the spectrum, which can be excluded here (at least for general values of g_σ^2) from a detailed study of the degeneracies in the spectrum and comparison with predictions based on Kac Moody symmetry. Presumably, the OPEs of the currents are plagued with logarithms, though few examples of such OPEs are in fact known.

In any case, the absence of the KM symmetry is a major inconvenient in analyzing the $OSp(4|2)$ supercoset sigma model. On the other hand, the source of this complication might turn out to be our salvation as well. Indeed, the spin chain in our case decomposes in a much more complicated way than for the XXX case. Representations come into blocks, that is there are large (infinite in the scaling limit) structures made of indecomposable representations of $OSp(4|2)$ and of Brauer, which are intertwined by the action of the two algebras. The situation is similar to the ones discussed in [3] for the theories at $c = -2$ and $c = 0$ there: following equations (4.36) and (4.37) in our first paper, blocks associated with atypical representations have the shape shown in figure 3.

This shape has the nice feature (indicative of an underlying cellular structure) that it is conserved when the length of the chain is increased: only more nodes are added in the northeast direction, until an infinite ladder is obtained in the scaling limit. To compare further with [3]: in the case $c = -2$ they found only one block, while in the case $c = 0$ they found one block, plus an infinity of irreducible

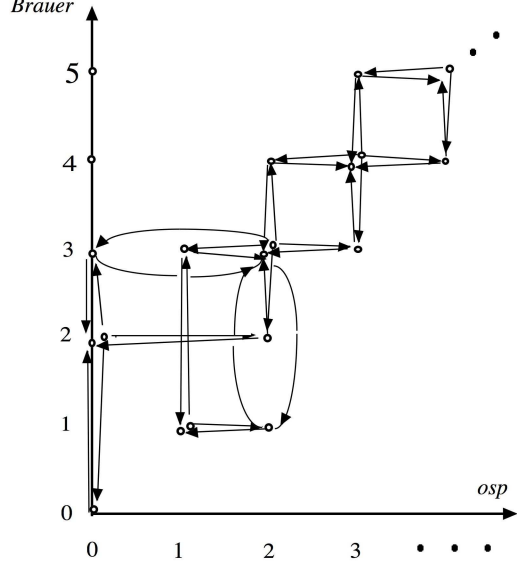


Figure 3: In the OSp lattice model case, representations within a block are all connected through combined action of Brauer and OSp

representations not connected to the block. In the present case, for every value of k , we have a block similar to the one in [3]. On top of these blocks, we have many typical representations which, like in [3] (see figure 8 there) are isolated, and would be represented by single dots.

Now the crucial point is that chains such as the one we are interested in have the same algebraic structure for arbitrary choices of the couplings (including the running coupling constant w), provided they can be expressed in terms of the lattice algebra (here the Brauer algebra). Moreover, the objects E , P being local must correspond in the scaling limit to local operators - and a particular combination thereof to the stress energy tensor, which is clearly $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ invariant. Hence one expects in the continuum limit that representations of the lattice algebra become (for a detailed discussion of the idea see [16]) representations of an extended chiral algebra (recall that a (“fully extended”) chiral algebra in CFT is a maximal algebra of integer⁵-conformal-spin holomorphic fields that have abelian monodromy and fusion rules) commuting with the global $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ *group* symmetry and containing the Virasoro algebra as a subalgebra. We will refer to this algebra as Vir_B , and discover some of its features as we go along.

This leads us to the following two conjectures.

4.2 The two conjectures

It was shown in [1] sec. 4.3 that the spin chain $V^{\otimes L}$ decomposes under the action of $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ as

$$\text{OSp}(4|2)V^{\otimes L} \simeq \bigoplus_k D_L(k)G_{k,0} \oplus \bigoplus_{k,l} d_L(k,l)\mathcal{P}G_{k,l} \oplus \bigoplus_{\lambda \text{ typ}} d_L(\lambda)G(\lambda), \quad (4.1)$$

where $k = 0^*, 0, 1, \dots$ is a label of the block \mathcal{B}_k of $\text{OSp}(4|2)$, $l = 0, 1, \dots$ is a label of the l th greatest weight in \mathcal{B}_k , $D_L(k)$, $d_L(k,l)$, $d_L(\lambda)$ are degeneracies, $G_{k,l}$ are atypical irreducible, $G(\lambda)$ are typical irreducible and $\mathcal{P}G_{k,l}$ are projective reducible $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ representations.

⁵ We pause here to recall that, like the ordinary Virasoro algebra appears in correspondence with the Temperley Lieb algebra, “fractional supersymmetric” Virasoro algebras (containing generators with spin $1/k$) appear in correspondence with representations of the Birman Wenzl and related algebras in integrable models based on $\mathfrak{sl}(2)$ spin $k = 2s$ systems. In the present case however, the identification of the $g_\sigma^2 = 0$ limit guarantees that only fields with integer dimensions can appear.

We assume that the space of states of the sigma model decomposes under the action of the global $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ symmetry in the same way as the spin chain $\text{OSp}(4|2)V^{\otimes L}$ decomposes in the limit $L \rightarrow \infty$. This means that, *a priori*, multiple Virasoro primary operators organize into $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ representations⁶ that are either irreducibles $G_{k,0}$ or projective covers $\mathcal{P}G_{k,l}$ and typicals. Moreover, all states within a block \mathcal{B}_k give rise, in the scaling limit, to eigenvalues of the Virasoro generator L_0 that *differ by integers*, since they can all be connected through the action of Vir_B and OSp arrows. Hence the conjecture

$$\text{Conjecture 1: } \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{B}_k} q^{L_0 - c/24} = q^{h_k(g_\sigma^2)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} D_{k,n} q^n \quad (4.2)$$

with unspecified multiplicities $D_{k,n}$. Put loosely, two representations within the same block must have conformal weights that differ by integers or, equivalently, conformal weights come into towers of the form: exponent of the base depending on g_σ^2 plus integers.

Of course, apart from these towers, we have the typical representations, which define blocks by themselves. One can argue by the same argument that different Virasoro operators in the same typical representation have highest weights that differ by integers.

The structure of the theory in the limit $g_\sigma^2 = 0$ can be carried out exactly as in sec. 3.3 with the only difference that $\partial\phi$ and $\bar{\partial}\phi$ are no longer independent on the border. Therefore, for a tensor field Φ of shape λ the classical dimension is

$$h_\Phi(g_\sigma^2 = 0) = \sum_i \frac{\lambda'_i(\lambda'_i - 1)}{2}. \quad (4.3)$$

In order to find out more about the scaling dimensions of the fields at the base of blocks it is useful to notice the following. The necessary condition for two irreps to be in the same block \mathcal{B} of $\text{OSp}(4|2)$, requiring the eigenvalues of the Casimir to be the same, is also sufficient. Based on the numerical analysis of sec. 5 and the exactness of the small coupling expansion for symmetric representations, it is therefore tantalizing to suggest our second conjecture, which is stronger than the first and of course compatible with it

$$\text{Conjecture 2: } h_\Phi(g_\sigma^2) = h_\Phi(g_\sigma^2 = 0) + \frac{g_\sigma^2}{8\pi} C(\mathcal{B}), \quad \Phi \in \mathcal{B}. \quad (4.4)$$

In other words, we suggest that the anomalous dimension of *any boundary* field Φ in the block \mathcal{B} of $\text{osp}(4|2)$ is exactly $gC(\mathcal{B})/4$.

The two conjectures can be put together to obtain a nice form for the partition function of the sigma model. To fix some notations let J_i^0, J_i^\pm be the generators corresponding to the even roots $2\epsilon_i$, $i = 1, 2, 3$ of $\text{osp}(4|2)$ normalized so that $[J_i^0, J_i^\pm] = \pm 2J_i^\pm$, $[J_i^+, J_i^-] = J_i^0$. Then, the generalized untwisted partition function is according to eqs. (4.2, 4.4) of the form

$$\begin{aligned} Z_g(q, u, v, w) &= \text{tr} e^{2\pi i(uJ_1^0 + vJ_2^0 + wJ_3^0)} q^{L_0 - c/24} = \sum_k q^{gk^2/4} b_k(q) ch_k(u, v, w) \\ &+ \sum_{k,l} q^{gk^2/4} a_{k,l}(q) ch_{\mathcal{P}G_{k,l}}(u, v, w) + \sum_{\lambda \text{ typ}} q^{gC(\lambda)/4} a_\lambda(q) ch_\lambda(u, v, w). \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

Here $ch(u, v, w)$ are characters of $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ representations and $b_k(q)$, $a_{k,l}(q)$, $a_\lambda(q)$ denote entire functions in q we will call branching functions. Under the change of sign $u \rightarrow u + 1/2$ the characters in eq. (4.5) become supercharacters. According to the discussion in sec. (2.1, 2.2) and the fact that the superdimension of projective and typical representations is 0 one has

$$Z_g(q, 1/2, 0, 0) = Z_{NN}(q), \quad (4.6)$$

⁶Scaling fields with associate $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ highest weights certainly belong to different Virasoro representations. This is because the Virasoro algebra is, in the scaling limit, a subalgebra of the lattice algebra which is $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ invariant.

where Z_{NN} is defined in (2.6). Let ρ be the outer automorphism of $\mathfrak{osp}(4|2)$. The generalized twisted partition function defined with an insertion of ρ into the trace

$$Z_g^{\text{tw}}(q, u, v, w) = \text{tr } e^{2\pi i(uJ_1^0 + vJ_2^0 + wJ_3^0)} q^{L_0 - c/24} \rho \quad (4.7)$$

and has the same expansion as in eq. (4.5) except that $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ characters are evaluated on $D(u, v, w)\rho$, where $D(u, v, w)$ is $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ supermatrix with eigenvalues $e^{\pm 2\pi i u}, e^{\pm 2\pi i(v+w)}, e^{\pm 2\pi i(v-w)}$. From the discussion in sec. 4.1 of [1] it is clear that supercharacters of $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ projective representations vanish on ρ and therefore

$$Z_g^{\text{tw}}(q, 1/2, 0, 0) = Z^{\text{tw}}(q). \quad (4.8)$$

Equalities (4.6, 4.8) yield

$$b_\emptyset(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{q^{n^2}}{\eta(q)}, \quad b_{1^2}(q) = 1 - b_\emptyset(q) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{q^{n^2}}{\eta(q)}, \quad b_k(q) = \frac{1}{\eta(q)}, \quad k \geq 1.$$

In order to find the explicit form of branching functions $a_{\mathcal{P}}(q)$ and $a_{\Lambda}(q)$ from a lattice point of view one would have to understand how irreps of the Brauer algebra decompose, in the continuum limit, into sums of Virasoro irreps. Otherwise according to eq. 4.4 of [1]

$$Z_g(q, u, v, w) = \sum_{\lambda} sc_{\lambda}(D) \chi'_{\lambda}(q), \quad (4.9)$$

where $\chi'_{\lambda}(q)$ is the contribution of the standard representation of the Brauer algebra $\Delta_L(\lambda)$ to the partition function in the continuous limit. If we recall that $\Delta_L(\lambda)$ was constructed by trace subtraction and Young symmetrization then $sc_{\lambda}(D) \chi'_{\lambda}(q)$ is the contribution to the partition function of all tensors of shape λ . Taking into account the two conjectures and the fact that tensor fields of typical shape λ are $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ irreps, while tensor fields of atypical shape λ contain only $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ atypical representations from the same block, we expect that

$$\chi'_{\lambda}(q) = z_\emptyset(q) q^{gC(\lambda)/4} \sum_{T \text{ shape } \lambda} q^T. \quad (4.10)$$

Here $z_\emptyset(q)$ is the trace of $q^{L_0 - c/24}$ evaluated on the space of $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ invariant states constructed from products of scalars $(\partial^n \phi \partial^m \phi)$, T is a standard Young tableau of shape λ with entries $n_T(\epsilon) \in \mathbb{N}$ in every box $\epsilon \in \lambda$ and $q^T := \prod_{\epsilon \in \lambda} q^{n_T(\epsilon)}$. The entries of T denote the order of the derivatives of fields ϕ from which the tensor of shape λ was constructed.

In preparation for a discussion to come in section 5 and to illustrate (4.10), let us compute finally the partition function at the (formal) value $g = 2$ to the order q^6 . The relevance of this exercise will become clear in sec. 6. To the order q^6 we have

$$z_\emptyset(q) = q^{-1/24} (1 + q^2 + q^3 + 2q^4 + 2q^5 + 7q^6 + \dots). \quad (4.11)$$

Indeed, there is no linear term in z_\emptyset because the only possible field at level 1 vanishes $(\phi \partial \phi) \equiv 0$. At level 2 and 3 there is only one linearly independent field because of the constraint $(\phi \partial^2 \phi) + (\partial \phi \partial \phi) = 0$ and of its derivative, etc. The typical

$$1^3, \dots, 1^{12}, 21, 21^3, \dots, 21^8, 2^2 1^2, 2^2 1^3, 2^2 1^4, 31, 31^2$$

and atypical weights

$$\{\emptyset, 2^3\}_0, \{1^2, 21^2, 31^3\}_{0^*}, \{1, 2^2 1\}_1, \{2, 2^2\}_2, \{3\}_3$$

are the only ones with $h_{\lambda}(g = 2) \leq 6$. It is not hard to compute using def. (4.10) that

$$\begin{aligned} \chi'_{r1^s}(q) &= z_\emptyset(q) \frac{q^{(r^2+s)/2}}{(1-q^s)!(1-q^{r-1})!(1-q^{r+s})} \\ \chi'_{2^2 s}(q) &= z_\emptyset(q) \frac{q^{4+s/2}(1-q^{s+1})}{(1-q^2)!(1-q^{s+3})!}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

where we have introduced the notation $(1-q^k)! := (1-q) \dots (1-q^k)$. Putting together eqs. (4.9,4.11,4.12) and $\chi'_{23}(q) = q^6 + \dots$ we get

$$Z_{g=2} = q^{-1/24} \left(1 + 6q^{\frac{1}{2}} + 17q + 38q^{\frac{3}{2}} + 84q^2 + 172q^{\frac{5}{2}} + 325q^3 + 594q^{\frac{7}{2}} + 1049q^4 + 1796q^{\frac{9}{2}} + 3005q^5 + 4912q^{\frac{11}{2}} + 7877q^6 + \dots \right). \quad (4.13)$$

5 Numerical analysis

We have investigated the validity of our two conjectures (4.2,4.4) numerically by a detailed study of the hamiltonian H_Δ defined in eq. (5.1) of our first paper.

It is useful to recall that H_Δ was defined in the diagrammatic representation of the Brauer algebra. In sec. 3.2 of [1] we have explained how to construct the standard representations $\Delta_L(\mu)$, $\mu \vdash L-2k$, $k = 0, 1, \dots$ of the Brauer algebra $B_L(2)$ and have explicitly given the action of $B_L(2)$ on a basis of $\Delta_L(\mu)$. We have implemented this construction numerically, thus, reducing the problem of finding the spectrum of H_Δ to its diagonalization in each of the standard modules $\Delta_L(\mu)$. Once this is done, the results have to be carefully interpreted, because only a subset of these eigenvalues actually appear in the representation of H_Δ provided by the $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ spin chain. These can be found among the eigenvalues of H_Δ , restricted to the standard modules $\Delta_L(\mu)$, which contain simple summands $B_L(\mu)$ allowed to appear on $V^{\otimes L}$ and enumerated in sec. 4.3 of [1].

According to eq. (4.4), the anomalous dimension of two multiplets of fields assembled in two projective representations, that are associate to each other, is the same. To test numerically this aspect of the conjecture it is useful know the decomposition of $V^{\otimes L}$ also as an $\text{osp}(4|2)$ module. In order to do so one has to modify eq. 4.36 of [1] by i) identifying associate representations and ii) decomposing the self associate ones.

The scaling dimensions for the $\text{osp}(4|2)$ fields in the symmetric representations being well known from the 6 vertex model, we concentrate on projective representations only.

So, let i) $\mathcal{P}(\lambda) \neq \mathcal{P}(\lambda^*)$ be associate projective direct summands of $_{\text{OSp}(4|2)}V^{\otimes L}$ paired up with the $B_L(2)$ irreps $B_L(\lambda)$ and $B_L(\lambda^*)$ respectively. Here $\lambda \neq \lambda^*$ are $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ associate highest weights induced from the $\text{osp}(4|2)$ highest weight $\Lambda = \tau \cdot \Lambda$ invariant under the action of the $\text{osp}(4|2)$ outer automorphism τ . The Young tableau notation for the highest weights of $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ was introduced in sec. 4.3 of [1]. Thus, the $_{\text{osp}(4|2)}V^{\otimes L}$ direct summands $\mathcal{P}(\lambda) \neq \mathcal{P}(\lambda^*)$ are isomorphic to $\mathcal{P}(\Lambda)$ and the latter has to be paired up with $B_L(\lambda) \oplus B_L(\lambda^*)$ in the decomposition of $_{\text{osp}(4|2)}V^{\otimes L}$.

Now let ii) $\mathcal{P}(\lambda)$ be a selfassociate projective direct summand of $_{\text{OSp}(4|2)}V^{\otimes L}$ paired up with the $B_L(2)$ irrep $B_L(\lambda)$. Here $\lambda = \lambda^*$ is a $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ highest weight induced from the distinct $\text{osp}(4|2)$ highest weights $\Lambda, \tau \cdot \Lambda$. Then, under the restriction to the proper subgroup of $\text{OSp}(4|2)$, $\mathcal{P}(\lambda) \simeq \mathcal{P}(\Lambda) \oplus \mathcal{P}(\tau \cdot \Lambda)$. Therefore, both $_{\text{osp}(4|2)}V^{\otimes L}$ direct summands $\mathcal{P}(\Lambda)$ and $\mathcal{P}(\tau \cdot \Lambda)$ are paired up with $B_L(\lambda)$ in the decomposition of $_{\text{osp}(4|2)}V^{\otimes L}$.

To test the second conjecture numerically for a multiplet of fields assembled in a $\text{osp}(4|2)$ representation $\mathcal{P}(\Lambda)$ we compute the lowest eigenvalues $E_\lambda(L), E_{\lambda^*}(L)$ of H_Δ in $\Delta_L(\lambda), \Delta_L(\lambda^*)$ and then we compare

$$h_{\lambda, \lambda^*}(L) = \frac{L}{\pi v_s} \left(E_{\lambda, \lambda^*}(L) - E_0(L) \right), \quad v_s = \frac{\sin \pi g}{1 - g}$$

to eq. (4.4) with $C(\lambda) = C(\lambda^*) = C(\Lambda)$.

The efficiency of our program is such that H_Δ could be diagonalized only in the representation spaces $\Delta_L(\mu)$'s with $L \leq 12$. In this range, the quantities $h_\lambda(L)$ tend to be strongly affected by finite size corrections. This is obvious in the limit $g \rightarrow 0$ due to the vanishing of v_s and, perhaps, less obvious in the opposite limit $g \rightarrow 1$, where the finite size corrections (at least to the 6 vertex scaling dimensions) are extremely slowly converging because of their logarithmic nature, see [17].

To extrapolate the functions $h_\lambda(L)$ at $L = \infty$ we have used the following form for the finite size corrections

$$h_\lambda(L) = h_\lambda(\infty) + \begin{cases} \frac{a}{L^2}, & C(\lambda) = 0 \\ \frac{a+b \log L}{L^2}, & C(\lambda) \neq 0 \end{cases}.$$

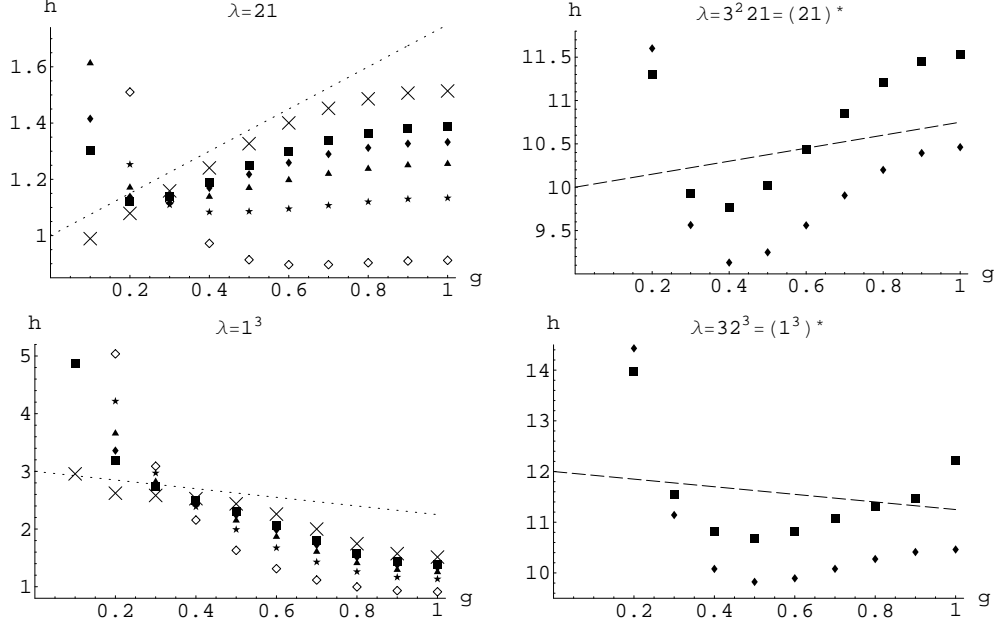


Figure 4: Empty rhombus, stars, triangles, full rhombus and boxes represent the raw values of the critical exponents $h_\lambda(L)$ for $L = 3, 5, 7, 9$ and 11 respectively; the cross corresponds to extrapolated values $h_\lambda(\infty)$; the line represents the conjectured exponents.

Here we have implicitly assumed that least irrelevant operators in H_Δ have scaling dimensions $2 + \mathcal{O}(g)$. As will be seen from the figures, for the fields with $C(\lambda) = 0$, the extrapolation “works better” if we drop the logarithm.

Using various symbols, we have represented in the figures below the values of $h_\lambda(L)$ for every available width $L \leq 12$ and $g = 0.1, 0.2, \dots, 1.0$.⁷ To determine $h_\lambda(\infty)$ we used a least squares fit. These values are represented in the figures by a cross. We also draw the conjectured dependence of $h_\lambda(\infty)$ on g by a line.

Let us start our analysis with the two simplest typical $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ Young diagrams, that is 21 and 1^3 . These are non self associate diagrams and, according to [1] sec. 4.3 their associate partners are $(21)^* = 3^2 21$ and $(1^3)^* = 3 2^3$. The convergence of raw values $h_\lambda(L)$, the quality of the extrapolation $h_\lambda(\infty)$ and the conjectured exponents are exposed in fig. 4. There are no extrapolated exponents in the graph on the right in fig. 4 because there are only two available widths for the associate partitions. Although the agreement with the second conjecture does not appear to be so impressive at the first sight, it is worth keeping in mind that compared to Bethe ansatz calculations, the widths we use are far smaller. On the other hand, the classical dimension are in very good agreement with eq. (4.3). As shall be seen in the following, this is the case with all the graphs we present.

From our analysis of many typical Young diagrams of up to 8 boxes, which we do not present here, we have made two interesting observations: i) $h_\lambda(L)$ converges faster for larger partitions and ii) the larger $C(\lambda)$ is, the faster the convergence seems to be. We illustrate the observation i) and ii) in the graphs on the left and, respectively, on the right in fig. 5.

We turn now to the analysis of nontrivial blocks of $\text{OSp}(4|2)$ or, equivalently, $B_L(2)$. First let us look at the trivial block composed of fields with vanishing Casimir. In order to keep the graphs in fig. 6 clear, we have restricted to the partitions 1^2 , 21^2 , 31^3 and $(21^2)^* = 2^3$, $(31^3)^* = 3 21^2$. As one can see from fig. 6, the raw exponents $h_\lambda(L)$ have a negligible dependence on g , as expected. The agglomeration of points around $h = 6$ might be a little bit confusing because of the degeneracy $h_{2^3}(g_\sigma^2) = h_{31^3}(g_\sigma^2)$.

⁷In the vicinity of $g = 0$ some $h_\lambda(L)$ are not visible in the figures because they are too far from $h_\lambda(\infty)$

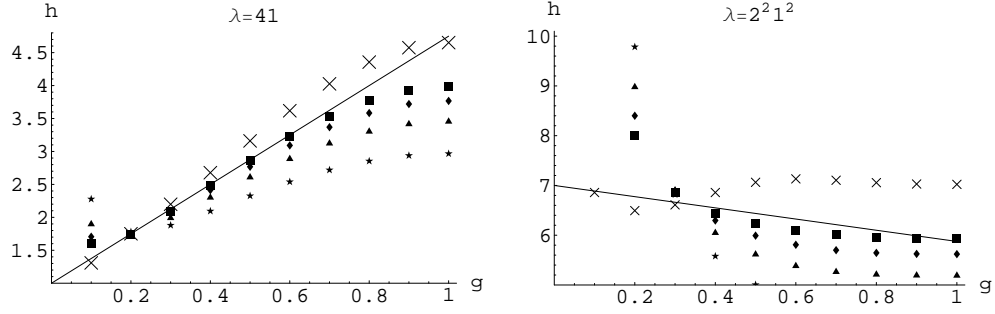


Figure 5: The symbols we use to represent points on the left graph have the same meaning as in fig. 4. On the right, empty rhombus, stars, triangles, full rhombus and boxes correspond to $h_\lambda(L)$ for $L = 4, 6, 8, 10$ and 12 respectively. The cross and the line have the same meaning as on the left.

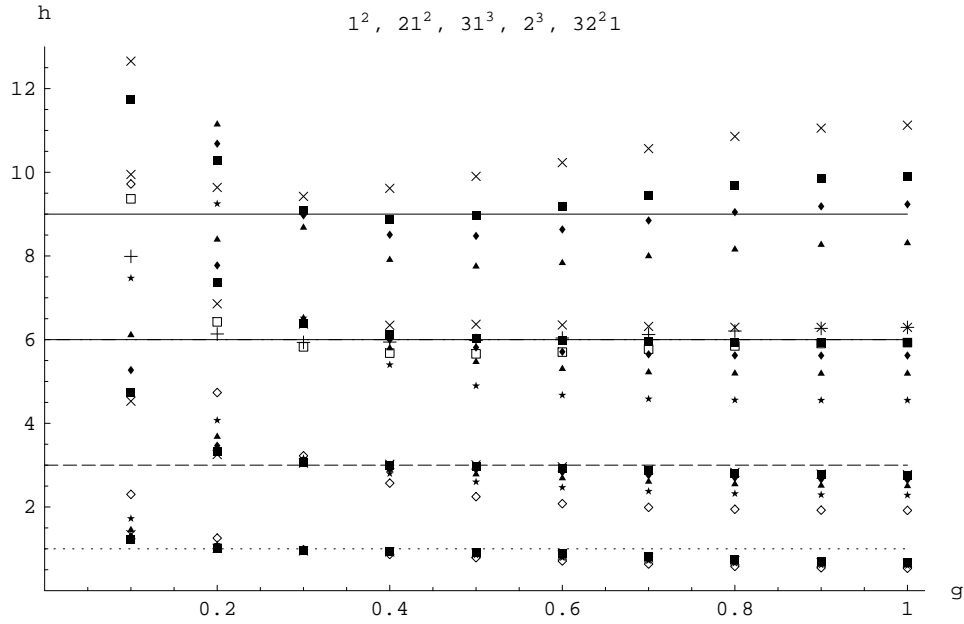


Figure 6: In order to avoid the confusing agglomeration of points around $h = 6$ we have represented for the partition 2^3 only $h_{2^3}(12)$ (empty box) and $h_{2^3}(\infty)$ (untwisted cross). Other symbols keep the same meaning as in fig. 5 right.

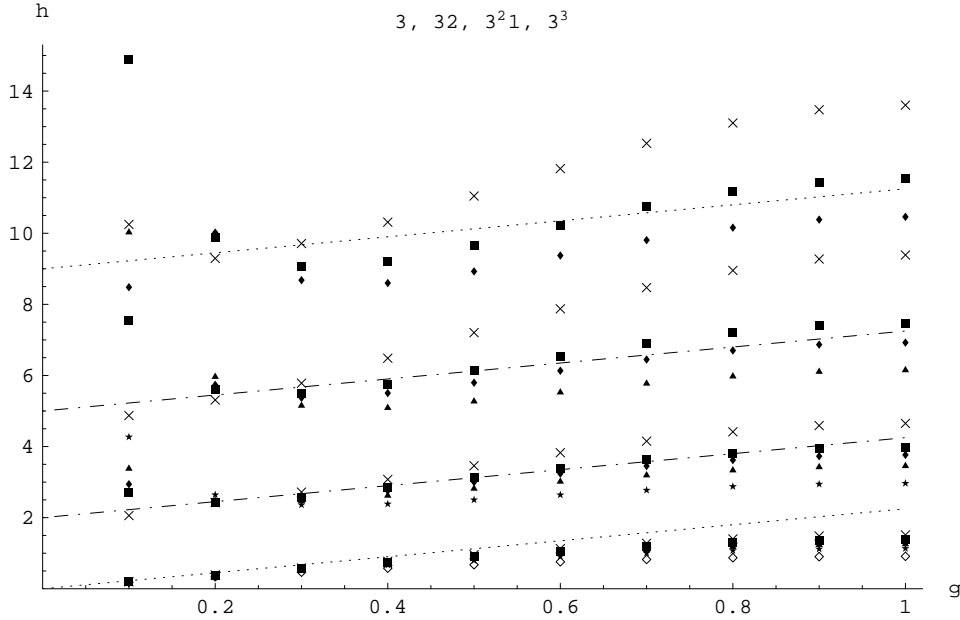


Figure 7: The symbols keep the same meaning as in fig. 4.

To conclude our numerical analysis we show the scaling dimension for the first four partitions $3, 32, 3^2 1$ and $(3)^* = 3^3$ in a block with exponents depending on g .

Agreement with the two conjectures is clearly quite satisfactory in figure 4 to excellent in figures 5, 6 and 7 for g neither too close to 0 nor to 1. It is also perfectly clear that eq. (3.59) cannot explain the numerical results for $\lambda = 2^2 1^2, 21^2, 31^3, 2^3, 32^2 1, 3^2 1, 3^3$.

We finally come to the point $g = 1$. Things appear satisfactory at first sight. The conjecture predicts only integer exponents for even sizes and exponents of the form $N + 1/4$ for odd sizes, in agreement with the known result. The conjecture also predicts exponents $h_{1^p}(g = 1) = \frac{p^2}{4}$, which can be established directly at $g = 1$. Nevertheless, more subtle details do not match. For instance, the exponent of $\lambda = 21^2$ appears to have in fig. 6 a constant value $h_{21^2} = 3$ on the whole critical line, which is in agreement with the second conjecture. On the other hand, as was explained in sec. 2.3 there is an exact degeneracy $h_\lambda(L)$ at $g = 1$ for all $\lambda \vdash m$. Given that for a one row partition λ we know for certain that $h_m(\infty) = m^2/4$ one would expect, in particular, $h_{21^2}(g = 1)$ to be equal to 4, which is not the case: for any $g < 1$, $h_{21^2}(L)$ appears to convergence toward 3 in fig. 6.

A closer look shows that requiring continuity of the spectrum of exponents at $g = 1$ requires giving up both conjecture 1 and conjecture 2. The numerical results and the internal consistency of the approach suggest rather that the point $g = 1$ is in some sense singular, and that some of its exponents (roughly, those of mixed tableaux) are discontinuous at this point - that is, limits $w \rightarrow 0$ and $L \rightarrow \infty$ do not commute in the lattice model (this is suggested by the bare numerical data as well). Note this is exactly what happens at $g = 0$ ($w = \infty$) where the lattice model is entirely frozen and all critical exponents - when formally defined through finite size scaling say - vanish, but the limit $g \rightarrow 0$ is well defined, and different.

The presence of a singularity at $g = 1$ may not be so surprising if we notice that in the lattice model, the point $w = 0$ (as well as the point $w = \infty$) corresponds to a larger symmetry (OSp enhanced to SU, where the spectrum is organized according to representations of the Temperley Lieb algebra, unlike the full Brauer algebra which appears generically. In dense intersecting loop models where the fugacity of loops is $N < 2$, a similar singularity also occurs at the point $w = 0$. In that case however, the $w > 0$ phase has less interesting features than for the case $N = 2$, while the operator coupled to w is relevant. Here, the value $g = 1$ corresponds to some operators becoming marginal.

6 Relation with the GN model and another look at the conjecture

The value $g = 1$ plays for the 6 vertex model a role similar to the Kosterlitz Thouless point for the $O(2)$ model; beyond the value $w = 0$, the 6 vertex model enters a massive phase, and has no longer a continuum limit of interest. We can however perfectly well continue our formula beyond $g = 1$.⁸ In the case of the free boson, the result still describes the partition function of a well defined theory, which would be obtained as the continuum limit of a lattice model where “the bare fugacity of vortices is turned to zero”. Similarly, it is natural to expect that the OSp coset sigma model can be defined for any g (note that for $S > 0$ the supersphere has trivial homotopy). We observe now that if we set $g = 2$ or $g_\sigma^2 = 4\pi$ in our conjectured formula, we obtain, parametrizing now the Young diagram by the lengths n_1, n_2 of the first two rows and b for the first column

$$\begin{aligned} h(g = 2) &= \frac{n_1^2}{2} + \frac{n_2^2}{2} + \frac{b-2}{2}, \quad b \geq 2 \\ h(g = 2) &= \frac{n_1^2}{2}, \quad b = 0, 1. \end{aligned} \quad (6.1)$$

This formula has an appealing physical interpretation. Indeed, consider now the $OSp(4|2)$ GN model

$$S = \int \frac{d^2x}{2\pi} \left[\sum_{i=1}^4 \psi_L^i \partial \psi_L^i + \psi_R^i \bar{\partial} \psi_R^i + 2\beta_L \partial \gamma_L + 2\beta_R \bar{\partial} \gamma_R + g_{GN} (\psi_L^i \psi_R^i + \beta_L \gamma_R - \gamma_L \beta_R)^2 \right]. \quad (6.2)$$

The central charge of this model is of course $c = 1$ (with a contribution of 2 from the fermionic sector and -1 from the bosonic one). Its beta function vanishes identically, just like in the case of the coset sigma model.

Consider now the free point $g_{GN} = 0$ where the theory reduces to four Majorana fermions and a $\beta\gamma$ system. The $O(4)$ acts on the fermions here, and the $Sp(2)$ on the bosons, in contrast with the supersphere sigma model where the $O(4)$ acts on the bosons and the $Sp(2)$ on the (symplectic) fermions.

In the free theory, the basic fields ψ^i, β, γ all have dimension $h = \frac{1}{2}$, and they live in the fundamental representation. It is easy to organize all the fields of the theory in terms of representations of the global $OSp(4|2)$ symmetry by means of Young diagrams.⁹ Consider a Young diagram of shape λ . To build a tensor corresponding to λ one has to proceed as in the case of the sigma model, that is to super(anti)symmetrize indices¹⁰ in a row(column). In this case, however, even indices correspond to fermionic fields ψ^i (in different points), while odd indices correspond to bosonic fields β, γ . Therefore, the components of a tensor of hook shape $\lambda = n_1 n_2 1^{b-2}$, $n_1 = (a_2 + a_3)/2 + 1$, $n_2 = |a_2 - a_3|/2 + 1$ corresponding to an $osp(4|2)$ highest weight $\Lambda = b\epsilon_1 + a_2\epsilon_2 + a_3\epsilon_3$ acquire, after the fusion, the dimension

$$\frac{1}{2} \times (b + n_1 + n_2 - 2) + \frac{n_1(n_1 - 1)}{2} + \frac{n_2(n_2 - 1)}{2}$$

which is exactly eq. (6.1). This is, of course, the lowest possible dimension for a multiplet of $osp(4|2)$ fields in a highest weight representation Λ . All other fields with the same symmetry Λ have dimensions that differ by the previous one by integers. They can be constructed in two ways: i) instead of taking the fundamental fields themselves in order to build tensor one can take as well their derivatives ii) one can also multiplying the previously considered fields with $osp(4|2)$ scalars, e.g. $\psi^i \partial \psi^i + \beta \partial \gamma - \gamma \partial \beta$.

Thus we propose that the continuation of the sigma model to $g = 2$ coincides with the GN model at $g_{GN} = 0$, which is nothing but the $OSp(4|2)$ WZW model at level $k = -1/2$.¹¹

⁸ In the approach of [18] this continuation seems possible as well.

⁹ We do not pretend that traceless tensors correspond to $OSp(4|2)$ irreps. We only use the fact that a (traceless) tensor of shape λ necessarily contains the $OSp(4|2)$ irreps of highest weight λ and, if λ is atypical, it might also contains irreps representation of highest weight $\mu < \lambda$.

¹⁰ The indices correspond to the basis vectors ψ^i, β, γ of the fundamental representation of $OSp(4|2)$.

¹¹ The fermionic fields ψ^i in eq. (6.2) clearly provide a free field representation for $so(4)_1 \simeq sl(2)_1 \oplus sl(2)_1$. The level of the $sl(2)$ free field representation provided by the fields β, γ can be derived from the normalization of the $osp(4|2)$ even roots: $(2\epsilon_1)^2 = -4$, $(2\epsilon_2)^2 = (2\epsilon_3)^2 = 2$.

To check this further, let us observe that the full organization of the fields in the WZW can be obtained more explicitly by analyzing the characters of the current algebra in this theory. One finds two representations $\{0\}, \{1\}$ for the affine superalgebra based on the trivial and fundamental representations of $\text{osp}(4|2)$, with characters $\chi_{\{0\},\{1\}}(\tau, u, v, w) = \text{tr}_{\{0\},\{1\}} q^{L_0 - c/24} e^{2\pi i(uJ_1^0 + vJ_2^0 + wJ_3^0)}$

$$\begin{aligned}\chi_{\{0\}}(\tau, u, v, w) &= \chi_0^{-1/2}(\tau, u) \chi_0^1(\tau, v) \chi_0^1(\tau, w) + \chi_1^{-1/2}(\tau, u) \chi_1^1(\tau, v) \chi_1^1(\tau, w) \\ \chi_{\{1\}}(\tau, u, v, w) &= \chi_0^{-1/2}(\tau, u) \chi_1^1(\tau, v) \chi_1^1(\tau, w) + \chi_1^{-1/2}(\tau, u) \chi_0^1(\tau, v) \chi_0^1(\tau, w).\end{aligned}\quad (6.3)$$

Here the $\chi_{0,1}^k$ are affine characters of $\text{sl}(2)_k$:

$$\begin{aligned}\chi_0^{-1/2}(\tau, u) &= \frac{\eta(\tau)}{2} \left[\frac{1}{\theta_4(\tau, u/2)} + \frac{1}{\theta_3(\tau, u/2)} \right] \\ \chi_1^{-1/2}(\tau, u) &= \frac{\eta(\tau)}{2} \left[\frac{1}{\theta_4(\tau, u/2)} - \frac{1}{\theta_3(\tau, u/2)} \right] \\ \chi_0^1(\tau, u) &= \frac{\theta_3(2\tau, u)}{\eta(\tau)} \\ \chi_1^1(\tau, u) &= \frac{\theta_2(2\tau, u)}{\eta(\tau)}\end{aligned}\quad (6.4)$$

In order to compute the supercharacters one has to insert $(-1)^{J_1^0}$ into the trace, that is formally make the shift $u \rightarrow u + 1/2$. Imposing periodic boundary conditions for both fermions and bosons yields a supertrace partition function. Evaluating the characters in eq. (6.3) with $u = 1/2, v = w = 0$ we get, as expected from sec. 2.1, the partition function of the compactified boson at $g = 2$.

Moreover, let ρ be the outer automorphism of $\text{osp}(4|2)$. Then one can define twisted characters via

$$\chi_{\{0\},\{1\}}^{\text{tw}}(\tau, u, v, w) = \text{tr}_{\{0\},\{1\}} q^{L_0 - c/24} e^{2\pi i(uJ_1^0 + vJ_2^0 + wJ_3^0)} \rho \quad (6.5)$$

Noticing that ρ acts only on the $\text{so}(4)$ Dynkin labels it is not hard to prove that the $\text{osp}(4|2)_{-1/2}$ twisted characters in eq. (6.5) are given by the same formulas (6.3) except the $\text{so}(4)_1$ characters are now replaced by their twisted versions

$$\chi_0^1(\tau, v) \chi_0^1(\tau, w) \rightarrow \frac{\theta_3(4\tau, v+w)}{\eta(2\tau)}, \quad \chi_1^1(\tau, v) \chi_1^1(\tau, w) \rightarrow \frac{\theta_2(4\tau, v+w)}{\eta(2\tau)}.$$

Here again, evaluating the $\text{osp}(4|2)_{-1/2}$ twisted characters at $u = 1/2, v = w = 0$ we get, as expected from sec. 2.2, the twisted characters of the compactified boson $\chi_{\{0\}}^{\text{tw}}(\tau, 1/2, 0, 0) = \eta(\tau)/\eta(2\tau)$ and $\chi_{\{1\}}^{\text{tw}}(\tau, 1/2, 0, 0) \equiv 0$.

Adding up the two affine characters in eq. (6.3) and developping in powers of q in the point $u = v = w = 0$ we get the partition function

$$\begin{aligned}Z_{g=2} &= q^{-1/24} \left(1 + 6q^{\frac{1}{2}} + 17q + 38q^{\frac{3}{2}} + 84q^2 + 172q^{\frac{5}{2}} + 325q^3 + 594q^{\frac{7}{2}} + 1049q^4 + 1796q^{\frac{9}{2}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 3005q^5 + 4912q^{\frac{11}{2}} + 7877q^6 + \dots \right),\end{aligned}\quad (6.6)$$

which is in agreement with eq. (4.13), and weighs strongly in favor of our identification of the point $g = 2$. This in turn provides another look at the conjectures. Indeed, instead of thinking of the critical line as a supersphere sigma model with running coupling constant g_σ^2 , we may think of it as a GN model with running coupling constant g_{GN} . The deformation of this model away from the WZW (free) point is a current current perturbation, for which methods of conformal perturbation theory can be applied somewhat more comfortably than in the sigma model case.

We start by writing generally the current algebra as

$$J^\alpha(z) J^\beta(0) = \frac{k}{z^2} \eta^{\alpha\beta} + f_\gamma^{\alpha\beta} \frac{J^\gamma(0)}{z} \quad (6.7)$$

where the Greek labels take values in the adjoint. The η 's and the f 's characterize the algebra, and one has the usual relations

$$\begin{aligned}\eta^{\alpha\beta} &= (-)^{[\alpha][\beta]} \eta^{\beta\alpha} \\ f_{\gamma}^{\alpha\beta} &= -(-)^{[\alpha][\beta]} f_{\gamma}^{\beta\alpha} \\ f^{\alpha\beta\gamma} &= f_{\delta}^{\alpha\beta} \eta^{\delta\gamma} \\ \eta_{\alpha\beta} \eta^{\beta\gamma} &= \delta_{\alpha}^{\gamma}.\end{aligned}\tag{6.8}$$

A crucial property of $\text{OSp}(2S+2|2S)$ is that the Casimir in the adjoint vanishes:

$$\eta_{\mu\nu} f_{\sigma}^{\nu\rho} f_{\tau}^{\mu\sigma} = f_{\mu\sigma}^{\rho} f_{\tau}^{\mu\sigma} = f^{\mu\sigma\rho} f_{\mu\sigma\tau} = C_{adj} \delta_{\tau}^{\rho} = 0.\tag{6.9}$$

This can also be used in the form $f_{\mu\sigma\rho} f_{\tau}^{\mu\sigma} = \eta_{\rho\tau} C_{adj} = 0$. Another crucial property is that in $\text{OSp}(2S+2|2S)$ there is only one invariant rank three tensor, the structure constants $f^{\mu\nu\rho}$ (in other words, every invariant in the 3-fold tensor product of the adjoint is proportional to f). Using these features, it seems possible to argue that, exactly like in the case of the $\text{PSL}(2|2)$ sigma model [21, 22, 23, 24], the perturbation theory away from the WZW point is abelian, and leads to corrections to the exponents proportional, to all orders, to $g-2$ times the Casimir. In other words, we expect for the GN model that

$$h_{\Phi}(g_{\sigma}^2) = h_{\Phi}(g_{\sigma}^2 = 2) + \frac{g_{\sigma}^2 - 4\pi}{8\pi} C(\Phi)\tag{6.10}$$

which is identical with our second conjecture. This leads us to our third conjecture

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Conjecture 3: The spectrum of the boundary } \text{OSp}(4|2) \text{ sigma model coincides} \\ \text{with the spectrum of the boundary Gross Neveu model (6.10).}\end{aligned}\tag{6.11}$$

Finally, note that, while for $g \leq 2$ then the identity field $(\phi\phi) = 1$ has the lowest scaling dimension $h_{\emptyset} = 0$ among all allowable states of the theory, in contrast, as soon as $g > 2$ the scaling dimension of tensor fields of shape 1^p get arbitrarily large and negative for p big enough, and the model presumably becomes unstable. Therefore, the point $g = 2$ has to be the end of the critical line of the sigma model.

7 Conclusion

This work can be summarized in our three conjectures (4.2, 4.4, 6.11). For each of these, we have given a more or less complete list of arguments and verifications - including numerical ones. Going beyond this, at the present stage, entails considerable difficulties, which we postpone for future work. One of the most obvious questions to tackle would be the nature of the boundary conditions inherited from the lattice discretization, the full lowest order calculation of the anomalous dimensions, and the control of higher order calculations, which, according to our analysis should vanish for all representations, and not only the fully symmetric ones. Another very important question that requires further understanding is the nature of the algebra we have called Vir_B , which appears as the natural continuum limit of the Brauer algebra.

An interesting output of our work and our first conjecture is that the boundary spectrum is determined by the Casimir decomposition of the spectrum at the $g = 0$ (or, if the third conjecture is correct, at the WZW point $g = 2$). This points to a special role played by the Casimir algebra in the continuum limit, which is not obvious from the consideration of conserved quantities in the continuum action of the model [21], but, as we have explained, quite natural from the lattice model point of view.¹² It seems natural to expect that further progress will come from investigating this question more thoroughly.

¹²Recall that the Casimir algebra is the algebra which commutes with the horizontal part g of the affine Lie algebra \hat{g} in usual WZW models. It contains the (enveloping algebra of the) Virasoro algebra, but is much bigger in WZW models, since it also contains for instance the modes from the higher order singlet fields under g built out of the currents [19]. This is very similar to the observations made in [24]. The characters of this algebra appear in general as branching functions in expansions of characters of the affine algebra \hat{g} into characters of g . They are not the same as the characters of the algebra generated by the Casimir fields, though the two are related in an involved way [20].

Acknowledgments: we thank J. L. Jacobsen and V. Schomerus for many useful discussions. We especially thank V. Schomerus for sharing with us the results from [24] before publication. This work was supported by the Agence National Pour la Recherche under a Programme Blanc 2006 INT-AdS/CFT.

References

- [1] C. Candu and H. Saleur, “A lattice approach to the conformal $\text{OSp}(2S + 2|2S)$ supercoset sigma model. Part I: Algebraic structures in the spin chain. The Brauer algebra”, preprint.
- [2] N. Read and H. Saleur, Nucl. Phys. B613 (2001) 409.
- [3] N. Read and H. Saleur, Nucl. Phys. B 777, 316 (2007).
- [4] V. Schomerus, Phys.Rept. 431 (2006) 39-86.
- [5] T. Quella and V. Schomerus, JHEP 0709 (2007) 085
- [6] N. Vilenkin, “Special functions and the theory of group representations”, Translation of Mathematical Monographs Vol. 22, American Mathematical Society
- [7] M. Hamermesh, “Group Theory and Its Application to Physical Problems”. New York: Dover, 1989.
- [8] Notes by C. Mudry,
http://people.web.psi.ch/mudry/LECTURES_NOTES/SPRING06/lecture11.pdf
- [9] H.G. Kausch, Nucl.Phys. B583 (2000) 513.
- [10] E.V. Ivashkevich, J. Phys. A32 (1999) 1691-1699
- [11] K. Lang and W. Rühl, Nucl. Phys. B402 (1993) 573; and “Critical vector non linear sigma models: a resume of their field structure”, hep-th/9311046, unpublished.
- [12] E. Brézin, J. Zinn-Justin and J.C. Le Guillou, Phys. Rev. B14 (1976) 4976, equation (2).
- [13] F. Wegner, Z. Phys. B 78 (1990) 33.
- [14] A. Y. Alekseev and V. Schomerus, Phys.Rev. D60 (1999) 061901.
- [15] T. Quella and V. Schomerus, “New boundary conditions for the $c = -2$ ghost system”, hep-th/06120404.
- [16] N. Read and H. Saleur, B 777, 263 (2007)
- [17] F.C. Alcaraz, M.N. Barber and M.T. Batchelor, Phys. Rev. Lett. 58 (1987) 771.
- [18] N. Mann and J. Polchinski, Phys. Rev. D72 (2005) 086002
- [19] F.A. Bais, P. Bouwknegt, M. Surridge and K. Schoutens, Nucl. Phys. B304 (1988) 348.
- [20] P. Bouwknegt and K. Schoutens, Phys. Rep. 223 (1993) 183.
- [21] M. Bershadsky, S. Zhukov and A. Vaintrob, Nucl. Phys. B559 (1999) 205.
- [22] A. Babichenko, “Conformal invariance and quantum integrability of sigma models on symmetric superspaces”, hep-th/0611214
- [23] G. Götze, T. Quella and V. Schomerus, “The WZNW model on $\text{PSU}(1,1|2)$ ”, hep-th/0610070
- [24] T. T. Quella V. Schomerus and T. Creutzig, “Boundary spectra in superspace σ -models”, to appear.